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# Korean Affairs Report

No. 86



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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' ON 28 MAY RPR MANIFESTO ON SOUTH KOREAN'S STRUGGLE

SK021058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 2 Jun 80

[("Central Committee of Revolutionary Party for Reunification Publishes Manifesto to South Korean People"--KCNA headline)]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 2 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] published a manifesto to the South Korean people on May 28 in connection with the present showdown of blood between the patriotic people aspiring after democracy and the "yusin" remnants seeking fascistization in South Korea, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

It noted that a grim showdown between the masses of the people who desire democracy and the "yusin" remnants seeking fascistization is now under way in South Korea.

Referring to the fact that the military fascist clique has converted Kwangju, Mokpo and all other parts of South Korea into a terrible huge military prison and are committing bloody massacres, murdering without mercy people who demand democracy, human rights and the right to existence, the manifesto further said:

The "yusin" remnants who had concealed their true color with the veil of "orderly and gradual political development" have now cast off the mask of "troublesome democracy" and took the road of open military fascistization and military administration.

Chon Tu-hwan, the boss of the military gang, is the ringleader of fascism revived in present-day South Korea and the boss of the military.

This fascist element who received special education in intelligence intrigues and swindle in the United States is a fascist thug who served with "loyalty and filial piety" of special sort Pak Chong-hui, the traitor for all ages denounced by the South Korean people so bitterly, calling him "father."

This fascist element who attained rapid promotion through intelligence intrigues and fraudulence is a shameless swindler who victimized anyone, if this helped him rise to a high position by winning the favour of Pak Chong-hui, and a rare fascist murderer who killed in cold blood a large number of patriots and people of South Korea and humiliated many Vietnamese women and brutally killed a great number of Vietnamese inhabitants in the battlefields of the Vietnam war of the U.S. imperialists, feeling the thrill of joy of a man's life in murder and pillage.

Our Revolutionary Party for Reunification, which is always with the South Korean people for democracy, human rights and peaceful reunification of the country, solemnly indicts to the world the fascist rampage and massacre committed by the Chon Tu-hwan gangsters as an allout repressive offensive against the trend of democratization and the movement of peaceful reunification and as the worst fascist outrage, the manifesto declared, and continued:

The peoples resistance in Kwangju which demonstrated to the whole world the heroic mettle of the South Korean people was a courageous and righteous massive uprising of the Kwangju people who chose resistance, as democracy is more precious than their lives, a manifestation of their unbreakable will never to live a life of slavery to fascism, even if it may cost them their lives on the square of democracy, an expression of their unshakable decision to destroy the dark society of fascism without fail and build a new society of democracy.

Indeed, the massive popular resistance in Kwangju on which the attention of the world was focused is a conspicuous event which will occupy a chapter of feats in the history of the struggle of South Korea and shine forever as a great pride in the history of the nation, Eastern history and the human history.

It is high time all people rose as one in the resistance for democracy to overthrow and bury the group of new military fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan, the manifesto said, and went on:

The South Korean patriotic people of all strata should form an anti-fascist democratic united front against the new military fascist dictatorship, transcending ism, view and political grouping, rise up determinedly in all cities, factory towns, rural villages and university towns, following the example of the struggle in Kwangju, to start a furious storm for overthrowing the "yusin" fascist clique.

All the students of Seoul and local areas should draw a lesson from the peoples resistance in Kwangju and expand the struggle on a nationwide scale and get the arrested students and citizens released and the blood shed by comrades-in-arms paid for, through the unity of the ranks and a joint struggle.

All the South Korean worker-peasant masses, if they do not want to be slaves of the new military fascist dictatorship, should unite under the banner of anti-fascism and national salvation and become vanguard fighters in the resistance against fascism and for democracy and discharge their mission as the main forces in its van.

All the intellectuals including pressmen and students should condemn and expose to the world the indelible crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan "yusin" remnants and keep pace without hesitation with the raging torrent of the struggle against "yusin" and for democracy.

The manifesto appealed to the officers and men of the "martial law army" and police as follows:

The destruction of Chon Tu-hwan, like the doom of Pak Chong-hui, is a matter of time. If they do not want to share the same doom with fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan, they must not suppress the righteous struggle of patriotic students and citizens, but level guns at the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The United States now stands stark naked: Talking about human rights and "political development in South Korea" outwardly, it strangles the human rights and democracy of the South Korean people and zealously defends and fosters the military fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan gang.

The United States can never evade its grave responsibility for having caused the bloodbath in Kwangju. If it does not want to be denounced any more as a strangler of human rights and democracy, it should immediately discontinue all its undemocratic acts going against the desire of the South Korean people for democracy and backing the "yusin" remnants and immediately withdraw its cursed aggression forces from South Korea.

CSO: 4120

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS DENOUNCE SOUTH KOREAN SUPPRESSION

SK311057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 (KNS-KCNA)--The Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and solidarity organisations in Tokyo, Hokkaido and 45 prefectures on May 24 made public a joint statement supporting the South Korean peoples struggle for democracy and denouncing the puppet cliques fascist suppression.

Castigating the South Korean authorities for mobilizing the army to put down the anti—"government" struggle of students, intellectuals and workers who rose in demand of acceleration of democratisation, the statement strongly protested against the illegal interference of the Japanese Government obstructing the democratisation of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

At its 128th extraordinary Central Committee meeting held on May 25, the National Railway Workers Union adopted a resolution demanding the lifting of the "martial law," resignation of the "yusin" remnants, guarantee of the basic rights of labour, immediate release of the illegally arrested and imprisoned people in South Korea.

The All-Japan Harbour Workers Union, at the seventh Central Struggle Committee meeting held on May 23 adopted a resolution supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the South Korean peoples struggle for democracy.

A "Fuchu Meeting for Japan-Korea Solidarity" supporting the South Korean peoples struggle for democracy was held on May 26.

After the meeting, the participants marched along the streets, shouting "Let us actively support the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy," "Away with yusin fascist elements!" and "Support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

The Japan-Korea Association conducted a street propaganda on May 21 in Tokyo protesting against the fascist suppression of South Korean people

by the "martial law army" and opposing the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration and Japan-South Korea fusion.

In the street propaganda Katsuhige Matsui, representative director of the Japan-Korea Association, Hironori Yoshita, its deputy representative director, Morio Aoyanagi, chairman of its Committee for Defence of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, and Shinta Masaki, vice-chairman of the National Federation of Students Self-Government Associations of Japan, resolutely denounced the Japanese Government and the U.S. imperialists for supporting and patronizing the fascist system of South Korea.

CSO: 4120

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### KIM MAN-KUM DEMANDS SOUTH KOREAN AUTHORITIES LIFT MARTIAL LAW

SK261104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA)--The South Korean authorities should know that they can never tide over the present situation of South Korea with violence, said Comrade Kim Man-kum, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Peoples Committee. He demanded that they should immediately stop fascist repression whereby they set themselves against the people and betray the nation, should repeal the "emergency martial law," release at once all those illegally arrested, abolish the "yusin system" as demanded by the people and guarantee the right to existence and democratic freedom.

He said this in his report at the central report meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), which was held here on May 25.

He pointed out that the righteous struggle of patriotic students and people is now raging furiously in South Korea to sweep away the "yusin" remnants and democratic society.

He declared:

The struggle of the students and people in Kwangju and other parts of South Cholla Province which developed to a massive armed uprising is a just struggle for the right to live and democratic freedom and a sacred patriotic struggle against fascism, treachery and division and for the dignity of the nation and its reunification.

He noted that the South Korean rulers proclaimed an "emergency martial law" covering the whole of South Korea and launched into a brutal suppression of the students and personalities of various circles standing in the van of the movement for democratisation, connecting things with us, under the ridiculous pretext of "threat of southward invasion."

This is an unpardonable vicious challenge against democracy and peaceful reunification and a crime leaving an indelible stain on the national history of our people; this glaringly reveals the heinous intention of the "yusin" remnants to frame up a new military fascist regime, maintain the "yusin system" and reign over the people, the reporter said.

He demanded that the U.S. imperialists should no more encourage the South Korean military fascists, but get out of South Korea at once, withdrawing their hand of interference.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JAPANESE POLITICAL LEADER, GROUP PROTEST KIM TAE-CHUNG'S ARREST

Hideo Den Comments

Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 22 May 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 (KYODO)--A Japanese political leader questioned Thursday a South Korean Martial Law Command announcement that former presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung was behind the student demonstrations in South Korea.

Hideo Den, representative of the United Social Democratic Party and a member of the House of Councillors, said: "It is strange" to view Korean students' aspiration for democratization as an evil.

He said Kim, who was arrested after the Korean Martial Law Command declared extended martial law throughout the country, had clearly expressed support for the student movement.

Den said Korean students are "most intensely" expressing Koreans' desire for democratization.

The fact that the Martial Law Command issued an interim report on its investigation of the arrested politicians is evidence that the military does not understand democracy, Den said.

Kim Chae-hwa, a South Korean leader in Japan, calling for democracy in his country, said the Martial Law Command announcement made it clear that the established policy of the military is to obliterate not only Kim Tae-chung's free political activities but also his life as well.

It is unthinkable that Kim Tae-chung controlled the student activities, he said, adding that the former Korean opposition presidential candidate has devoted his life to democracy and to oppose dictatorship.

He accused the Martial Law Command of a "frame-up" and called for Kim Tae-chung's release.

Japanese Group's Appeal

Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 23 May 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 (KYODO)--A group supporting the democratization movement in South Korea Friday appealed for the safety of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung who is now under arrest, and protested the Japanese Government's attitude.

The appeal and protest was made in a statement announced by novelist Kenzaburo Oye and members of a Christians' urgent conference on the South Korean problem when they met reporters here.

The statement carried the signatures of 15 persons, including critics Shin Aochi and Shunsuke Tsurumi and Haruki Waoa, assistant professor at the University of Tokyo.

The statement called on the Japanese Government not to support the recent "coup d'etat" in accordance with the South Korean people's desire for democracy and to declare its keen interest in the safety of Kim and other persons under arrest.

The group said it would soon meet Foreign Minister Saburo Okita to discuss its request.

At the press conference, the group also disclosed a telegram message entitled "To the People Around the World," which was sent by Christians in Kwangju, the city in southwestern Korea which is under civilian control, to the Tokyo's Christians' conference Thursday night.

It also plans to start a fund-raising campaign in support of the democratization in South Korea. Volunteers can remit funds to the Christians' conference in the National Christian Council of Japan at 2-2-18, Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PRESS CENSORSHIP--Seoul May 21 KYODO--South Korea's leading evening newspaper TONGA ILBO Wednesday refused to carry an announcement by the martial law command that six persons were killed in an antigovernment rioting in Kwangju, 280 kilometers southwest of here. The daily says it will carry instead a one-paragraph front-page story under the headline "Situation Unsettled in Kwangju." The martial law command announcement was made earlier in the day. Most reporters of newspapers, radio and television stations and news agencies went on a virtual strike Wednesday in protest against news censorship by the military. Editors have not told the reporters to return to work. (Text) (Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 21 May 80)

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

SEOUL PAPER COMMENTS ON CURRENT ECONOMIC STATE

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 19 May 80 p 2, Seoul U.S. Embassy  
Translation

[Editorial: "Recent Development and Economic Crisis"]

[Summary] Our economy is now faced with unprecedently serious bottlenecks because of the worsening balance of payments due to inactive exports, the runaway stagflation, the low capital transactions resulting from social unrest characterized by labor disputes, and the depressed will toward investment.

Exports in May reached \$410 million, up 8.1 percent from the same month last year. During the first five months this year, export performance has amounted to \$5,510 million, an increase of 19.9 percent over the same period of last year. But in May, the L/C arrivals decreased by 5.2 percent from May last year.

Not only that, the number of buyers visiting Korea has decreased drastically. Besides, the length of L/C terms began to be shortened, with the increasing inquiries on the advisability of performance of exports and imports.

As a result, the nation's trade deficits have reached \$1,780 million at the end of April. In the current account, deficits amounted to \$530 million, or a whopping increase of three times the deficit figures in April last year.

All these did not happen by chance. Although these phenomena might not have happened by chance, it is not too difficult to presume that economic unrest has now mounted to a peak due to changes in social phenomena. Such phenomena have led to depressing the investors' will to invest and even the businessman's will to manage their businesses. It must not be overlooked that such phenomena have stemmed from the incessant labor disputes.

The workers' demand for wage increase and the campus turmoils have slowed down production activities at almost all business enterprises. Another bottleneck is seen in that due to these developments, the nation's credit standing overseas is feared to decline. According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL,

overseas investors have begun showing their reluctance to invest capital in Korea. They also have come to caution against the supply of credits to Korea. In fact, the amount of short-term borrowings from abroad has risen sharply.

To remedy the situation, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry came out to launch an intensive export promotion drive. Under the direct supervision of Minister Chong Chae-sok, the authorities are now discussing the measures with major economic organizations, export associations, general trading corporations, and large business concerns.

The problem is how far such administrative measures can bear effect. In other words, the problem is whether the present critical situation can be overcome merely with the enlightenment and encouragement by the authorities concerned.

If some strong measures for export promotion are needed to defend the nation's balance of payments, some resolute measures for financial support should be provided. It will be common sense that every available means should be taken to lower export loan interest rates and to extend the loan period.

If foreign buyers are reluctant to come to talks, salesmen should be sent overseas. The government's policy and businessmen's managerial plans should be changed toward that direction. It will be desirable also to dispatch salesmen's missions to create objective climates for the export promotion.

Although our economy is in a shaky state now, we do not think it has been thrown into a catastrophe to the degree of inviting distrust overseas. No default on shipping has been reported yet, nor was there any refusal to settle trade accounts by foreign importers yet.

If the government and business corporations are united and cooperative with each other, those foreign buyers can be persuaded to come back to us. And trade terms can be brought back to normal if we continue our strenuous efforts for improvement of the situation.

CSO: 4108

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

JSP'S STANCE TOWARD ROK--Tokyo May 20 KYODO--The major opposition Japan Socialist Party said Tuesday the government should freeze its relations with the Seoul government until after democratic reforms have been carried out in South Korea. A JSP spokesman said in a statement the cabinet of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, which he claimed helped the assassinated President Pak Chong-hui remain in power, is partially responsible for the current tense situation in South Korea. The government should cancel a Japanese and South Korean ministerial meeting scheduled for this summer and freeze political, economic and military ties with Seoul until South Korea makes progress toward democratic reforms and releases Korean residents of Japan who have been detained as political prisoners in their home country, the spokesman added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 20 May 80]

CSO: 4120

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### JAPANESE FIRMS IN KOREA CAUTIOUS, EXPECTED TO WITHDRAW

Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 22 May 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 (KYODO)--Japan's trade with South Korea will decline in the wake of the present political instability in that country, according to major trading houses.

The trading houses say that they cannot help being cautious about new trade deals with South Korea under the current circumstances.

A prolonged recession plus an imported inflation has seriously hit the South Korean economy which was rocked by the assassination of President Park Chung Hee last October.

Last January, the Korean Government announced a 19.8 per cent devaluation of the won before floating the currency in the following month.

The Japanese traders say that the present political turmoil may spur economic unrest in South Korea.

Japan's exports to South Korea in 1979 totaled dollar 6,247 million, up 4.1 per cent from 1978, and imports dollar 3,359 million, up 29.7 per cent, according to customs-cleared figures.

Both exports and imports declined month by month after President Park was assassinated.

Customs-cleared exports in November dropped 4.8 per cent from a year before and those in December 9.7 per cent. Exports in January-April also decreased.

Imports moved down from a year earlier in November and later in contrast with a 20 per cent or more increase each last October and earlier.

Major trading houses, however, stress that President Park's death did not affect Japan-South Korea trade. They say that the South Korean economic recession curbed Japan's exports and the yen's depreciation helped Japan decrease imports from South Korea.

Meanwhile, Japanese investments in South Korea in 1979 came to dollar 42.28 million, down from dollar 77.49 million in 1978.

The balance of Japanese investments in South Korea stood at dollar 587 million at the end of 1979. As a result, Japan's share in foreign investments in South Korea dropped from 57 per cent in 1978 to 54.8 per cent in 1979.

Last March, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., a major electric appliance maker, announced that it would pull out from a joint venture company in that country.

An increasing number of Japanese corporations are expected to withdraw from South Korea.

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

EXPORT LETTERS OF CREDIT--Seoul, 16 May HAPDONG-KYODO--Arrivals of export letters of credit in South Korea lagged behind the export shipments this month for the first time, thus dimming prospects for Korea's export sales in months to come. According to the Commerce-Industry Ministry Friday, export letters of credit received since the beginning of this year came to US\$5,230 million as of 14 May. The sum showed a decrease of US\$286 million from the nation's export sales of US\$5,516 million recorded during the cited period of this year, ministry sources said. Specifically, export letters of credit received for the first 14 days of this month amounted to US\$315,654,000, off 5.2 per cent from the figure reported during the like period a year before, the sources said. The sharp decline in export L/C arrivals was ascribed mainly to the slowdown in the productivity following the recent labor-management disputes at home, and the weakened international competitiveness of Korean export items caused by cost push factors, the sources explained. Moreover, foreign buyers were reluctant to place fresh orders for Korean products due to the social unrest triggered by student demonstrations, they added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 16 May 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY CADRES URGED TO FOLLOW EXAMPLES OF ANTI-JAPANESE GUERRILLAS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Headquarters Reporter Yun Kye-Kun: "Let Us Produce, Learn, and Live in the Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas! 'With Expertise and Consideration.'"]

[Text] A party cadre who took part in a paper discussion designed to promote the following of examples of unsung heroes said as follows:

"One of the important lessons learned through the work of Comrade Chang Chae-san is that the party functionaries should be constantly skillful in their work."

The assertion in the discussion by a party functionary who urged functionaries to carry out their work skillfully following the examples of Comrade Chang Chae-san represents the unisonous sentiments of our functionaries of today that they must uphold the policies of the party and effect fresh innovations in the work methods as well as in the work styles by launching the movement of following the examples of unsung heroes.

Skillfulness, along with principledness, is an attribute of the work style which should be displayed by the command staff of revolution. It represents an expert and tempered work style which enables the staff to carry out all works skillfully and in conformity with the will of the party and the interests of the revolution.

Skillfulness in the work--it was highly displayed by the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and, in particular, by the political functionaries, who thoroughly carried out their works by faithfully modeling after our great leader's revolutionary work style as well as his people's work style in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows in the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle:

"Whatever problems we face we must not act rashly. We must be careful in particular in dealing with people. We must draw precise conclusions on the basis of clear understanding of the essential nature of the situation; if we rush our fences simply on the basis of a superficial understanding of the situation, we might do irreparable damage to the revolution."

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was an unprecedentedly hard and severe revolutionary struggle in history. In the course of the protracted bloody struggle, there were unbearable difficulties and trials blocking the road and difficult and complicated problems which barred foreseeing sprung up one after another.

However, the great leader, employing his extraordinary wisdom, scientific insight, effective art of leadership, and organizational capability, showed an excellent example of skillfully solving the difficult and tangled problems arising innumerably in the path of struggle.

The political functionaries of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, who modeled after the excellent examples of the revolutionary work methods and the people's work style which were created and taught by the great leader himself, efficiently displayed the great style of carrying out work skillfully at all times.

The skillfulness displayed by the political cadres of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in their work was demonstrated in their cautious tackling with the problems they were faced on the basis, above all, of a precise understanding of the essential nature of the problems.

In summer 1938, a unit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas was launching an assault on the enemies in a village in Monggang County, when an unexpected incident occurred.

Men of the assault team were searching a room occupied by enemy soldiers, when they saw more than 10 angry village farmers dashing toward them with shovels, spades, and sickles in their hands. It looked quite certain that they were ready for a fight.

This was undoubtedly a shocking situation to the guerrillas who had gone through hardships of all hues only for the freedom and liberation of the people. Some of the team members got a flush of anger and indignation on their faces.

However, Comrade Cho Chong-ch'ol, a member of the political committee of the regiment who was in command of the assault team, thought that those farmers must have some reasons for their action. He ordered his men to refrain from any arrogant acts.

The farmers, who might have sensed bewilderment and dignity in the anti-Japanese guerrillas, who just stood in silence, could not get closer to the guerrillas after stopping to a standstill.

Then Comrade Cho Chong-ch'ol asked the farmers gently what was the matter with them. The farmers kept standing in silence; and Comrade Cho explained to them telling them about the crimes of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges as well as about the miserable plight of the Korean farmers. He emphasized in detail that the anti-Japanese guerrillas represent a real army of the people fighting to destroy Japanese imperialism and save the people from hardships, and that the farmers should not be deceived by the enemy's vicious propaganda of deceitful nature.

As it turned out, these farmers had moved there very recently from the Cholla province, and therefore that they had not had a single contact yet with the anti-Japanese guerrillas. Japanese imperialism took advantage of this, telling them that the anti-Japanese guerrillas were "communist bandits" to deceive the farmers through sheer slanders and vicious propaganda.

If the commander had failed to understand the essential nature of the actual situation and, accordingly, had acted carelessly on the basis of a hasty judgment, a grave result would have been brought about to cause on the part of the farmers some misunderstanding and mistrust toward the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

However, the political functionaries of the anti-Japanese guerrillas cautiously tackled problems--however urgent they may be--on the basis of a calm observation and a clear-cut understanding of the situation; and therefore they managed to crush the enemy's cunning schemes and plots of all sorts in the nick of time.

The skillfulness displayed by the political cadres of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in their work was demonstrated also in dealing with the people with tolerance and consideration.

It happened in a small unit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in winter 1942.

A man of the unit who was on a provisions acquisition mission lost his way, in a snow storm, wandered about all night and returned to the secret camp barely at the dawn of the next day.

However, wishing to bring the provisions into the camp as soon as possible, he took a route not prescribed in the regulations to reach the camp.

The political committee member who was in charge of the small unit thought carefully as to what to do with the violation committed by the man.

A failure in taking the prescribed route was a grave violation of regulations not permissible in the operations of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. However, a severe reprimand now of the unit man who had acquired provisions by braving hardships of all hues might have led to his failure to understand his wrongdoing. Nevertheless, a wrong doing should be corrected without fail.

The political committee member warmly received the man and heard his mission report, reminding yet that he should have taken the prescribed route at any cost. The man was then warmly urged to go to bed in a warm room.

He was warming up his frozen body trying to go to sleep, when he suddenly recollected what the political committee member said to him. And, at the moment, he could not help realizing that he had committed an irreparable mistake. Thus he could not go to sleep because of his bone-penetrating repentance over his violating the revolutionary regulations, just because of harsh circumstances.

Soon he got up and went to the political committee member; and there he presented his self-criticism statement in which he pointed out the gravity of his violations and their causes.

The political committee member then told him that it was very good that he tried to correct mistakes in time after making violations, and brought a bowl of steaming gruel to him. He went as far as to place a spoon in his hand and urge him to eat it. He realized that the gruel was cooked with the very emergency reserve corn kept by the political committee member, and his bone-penetrating repentance was further intensified in the face of the mother-like consideration of the political committee member.

In the evening of that day, the political committee member emphasized in his talk with the men of the small unit that they must strictly observe the revolutionary regulations above all, and that there would be no revolutionary work or comradely love apart from the revolutionary regulations; and kindly urged them to exert more efforts to observe the regulations at the time of hardships.

In their handling of the mistakes made by their men, the political cadres of the anti-Japanese guerrillas employed, in this way, a tolerant and skillful method within the limits of ever standing principles. They thus could move the minds of their men so that the men might try to realize their own mistakes and repent over them in their hearts.

The skillful work style of the political cadres of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, who could win their men's hearts and strike a sympathetic chord, is an excellent example of the people's work style; it is a precious property that should be owned by all our cadres.

Modelling after the people's skillful and tolerant work style of the political cadres of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, all the cadres must bring about a fresh transformation in their work methods and styles.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK CENTRAL MEETING MARKS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

Central Report Meeting

SK0111032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, June 1 (KCNA)--A central report meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the June 1 International Childrens Day was held at the theatre of the Pyongyang students and childrens palace on May 31.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform.

Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon, and An Sung-hak, Yu Kum-son and other personages concerned and Womens Union functionaries, creche nurses and kindergarteners in the city attended the meeting.

Invited there were wives of foreign diplomatic envoys and foreign women in our country.

Yi Su-wol, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Womens Union, made a report.

Noting that 30 years have passed since the June 1 International Childrens Day was instituted, she said:

During the period, the looks of the world have changed in favour of the people and women who demand independence and a great progress has been made in solving the womens problem and rearing the younger generation.

The peoples and women of many countries have been freed from the yoke of imperialism to win national independence and take the road of building a new life and they are energetically striving to protect children from hunger and diseases and guarantee them rights to health and education.

The women and mothers still under the yoke of imperialism are struggling courageously to achieve national liberation of the genuine freedom and rights of the women and children and those of capitalist countries are

energetically fighting against exploitation and oppression by the capital and for democratic freedom and social emancipation.

The reporter dwelt upon the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the first days after he embarked on the road of revolution, set forth the question of upbringing the rising generation as an important part of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and a noble duty of the communists, indicated a clear direction and ways of its solution in each stage of the development of the revolution and showed warm love and care for the children.

In our country 3.5 million children are growing to be reliable successors to the revolution at the creches and kindergartens in accordance with the communist policy of rearing children under the charge of the state and society laid down by the respected and beloved leader, she said.

With dense networks of medical services for the children covering the whole land, childrens mortality rate is the lowest in our country in the world.

The child nursing system in our country has been codified with the great leader providing "Law on Nursing and Educating the Children."

Noting that today our children are enjoying happiness with nothing more to desire, she said: This is a fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party.

She stressed that our women should actively support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean people and women who rose up against the anti-popular fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for the right to existence, the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

The meeting was followed by a performance of kindergarten childrens art groups in Pyongyang.

#### 'NODONG SINMUN' Editorial

SK010934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, June 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial to the 30th anniversary of June 1 International Childrens Day.

The editorial says:

Over the last three decades since the institution of International Childrens Day, the revolutionary people and mothers of the whole world won a great victory in their vigorous struggle for dispelling misfortunes and sufferings of the children and bringing them happiness.

The question of bringing up all the children into able workers to take upon themselves the future of the fatherland is being brilliantly solved in our country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the profound care of the party, it points out, and continues:

Under so difficult conditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reared the childrens corps members and bereaved children of revolutionaries into young revolutionaries, regarding the work of nursing the younger generation as a fundamental question for a victorious advance of the revolutionary cause and its accomplishment.

It further says:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, calling the children the king of the country, saw to it that everything was devoted to them, with the result that the most advanced system of nursing and educating children has been established and all the children grow healthily at modernly furnished nurseries and kindergartens and women enthusiastically participate in social activities, freed from the burden of rearing children.

The Law on Nursing and Educating the Children, embodying the great chuche idea, and the enforcement of the universal 11-year compulsory education are a shining fruition of the far-reaching plan and warm solicitude of our party for bringing our children to be fully developed communist revolutionary personnel, boundlessly treasuring and loving them.

The centuries-old desire of the mothers to rear children to be healthy and happy has been brilliantly realised in our era. And our country is solving most successfully the question of nursing and educating children. This is a brilliant success gained by our people on the way to socialism and communism and a great pride of our party and people.

The women and people of our country will fight on staunchly for further strengthening solidarity with all the revolutionary and progressive women and peoples of the world and for a genuine happiness and future of the children.

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### MOVEMENT TO FOLLOW EXAMPLES OF UNKNOWN HEROES UNDERWAY

Pyongyang KOREAN YOUTHS AND STUDENTS in English No 2, 1980 pp 25-26

[Text] President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, said in his New Year Address:

"Party bodies and mass organizations at all levels should intensify political and ideological work among the working people and launch a vigorous movement for them to follow the example of the recently discovered heroes, so that they all work devotedly for the building of socialism with great fidelity to the Party and the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude."

In our country, from autumn of last year, a vigorous movement to follow the examples of the unknown heroes is being conducted involving the whole Party and the whole society.

This movement is a massive movement to follow the lofty examples of Comrades Paek Sol-hui, a researcher of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Kim Sang-yon, Director of the Farm under the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Pak Yong-chol, Head of a chair of the Kanggye Communist College and Chang Chae-san, Primary-level Party Secretary of the October 7 Cooperative Farm, Songchon County, whom President Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, found out and made known to people while he was giving guidance to the local areas. Boundless loyalty to the Party and revolution, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and revolutionary method and popular style of work--this is the noble virtues which should be learned from them.

As was already known to the world, Paek Sol-hui, Kim Sang-yon, Pak Yong-chol and Chang Chae-san are unknown heroes and genuine patriots who performed an inestimable service to our Party and people, with energetic efforts and unbounded devotion.

Comrades Paek Sol-hui and Kim Sang-yon succeeded in obtaining new high-yielding strains of crops by carrying out energetic scientific researches, firmly adhering to the steadfast stand of Juche, and Pak Yong-chol effected a revolution in casting, upholding the party's policy of technical revolution.

Chang Chae-sau is a model Party worker of noble virtue who, by employing the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work to his rural Party work, steered people in the right direction of fidelity and gave good help to Paek Sol-hui in her researches.

Working with total devotion of wisdom and energy solely to the Party and the leader, these unknown heroes set precious examples for our people.

What is the most important among the noble traits these faithful comrades displayed in the revolutionary trait of actively accepting the intentions and will of the great leader and our Party and sincerely struggling to carry them out to the end.

Breathing, thinking and acting as our Party does, and willingly devoting energy, wisdom, youth and lives to the Party to put into practice the Party's intentions. This was their unshakable faith and will. They had no other thought but this faith. At all times they worked with burning zeal and unbounded devotion to faster and better solution of the problems the urgency of which the Party keenly felt. They firmly believed and upheld the Party's policies only, whatever others might say. Being such men of political faith, they could have the Party's policies bear fruits.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude represents the strong fighting spirit they displayed at a lofty height in their endeavours to implement the Party's plan.

They had an admirable ideological readiness to fulfil on their own the tasks assigned to them. They never showed the slightest manifestation of hesitating or flinching from overcoming difficulties and failure, of turning to others' help and complaining about their having not been given ample conditions in carrying out the revolutionary tasks devolving upon them. They only wished to have the Party's plan materialized. They advanced bravely in a communist fighting spirit in which they broke through difficulties for themselves, struggling up hundreds times if they fell hundreds times. This enabled them to successfully fulfil so difficult tasks enough to gratify the Party and people.

Another marked trait in them is that they worked honestly for long years, without greed for fame and reward but with the attitude of master and high sense of responsibility for the revolutionary tasks.

By choice they took upon themselves the said research tasks which would be of immense service to the Party and people and did hard struggle not one or two days but for long years. To them, nothing was more honourable and happier than to serve the Party and people, in their respective revolutionary posts given by the Party, no matter what people might say. They acted in all matters as their clear conscience directed, and whether they were appreciated or not, devoted their all to the fatherland and people, thereby achieving great successes without others' knowledge.

Still another important trait of theirs is progressive and militant fighting spirit in which getting away from the existing conventions and mysticism, they always daringly did anything necessary for meeting the requirement of the Party and people.

Research of new fields of science and technology is usually beset with difficulties. More so were the tasks which were given to them: objects of their research remained so strange and difficult that there were none who were ready to take upon themselves them. Nevertheless, the unknown heroes made much of the demands of the Party and people, not success or failure of their researches. They buckled down to the research work in a revolutionary way and reached a great achievement in that matters, shattering conservatism, mysticism and empiricism with boldness.

When saying of the Paek Sol-hui's great success, mention should be made of Chang Chae-san, Primary-level Party Secretary of the October 7 Cooperative Farm who gave her good help in all difficulties by leading the Party members and the masses. Steadfast Party stand to give sincere help and inspiration with responsibility, having no likes or dislikes in tackling problems desired and planned by the great leader; motherly virtue of looking after the political life of everybody, trusting everybody, generously approaching and giving principled education and fine style of guidance of going among the masses and sharing sweets and bitters with them and leading them with practical examples. This is the excellent character possessed by Comrade Chang Chae-san, who is well-versed in the traditional work method of our Party.

A great sensation rose among our people and youth as soon as the admiration-exciting examples set by the unknown heroes who are boundlessly faithful to the Party and revolution were introduced by papers, magazines, broadcasts and telecasts.

In response to the urgent demand of our revolution and construction which have developed onto a new stage and the unanimous desire of the masses of the people, our Party centre set forth a policy to launch a vigorous communist movement of new type to follow the examples of the unknown heroes.

Organizing the vigorous mass movement is an important requirement for the successful fulfilment of revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song said:

"In our country, revolutionary struggle and work of construction has been conducted in all fields as a mass, popular movement. We have succeeded in all the huge and difficult tasks of revolution and construction by relying on the high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative energy of the people."

Mass movement is a powerful means to give full scope to the revolutionary enthusiasm and inexhaustible creative ingenuity of the working people of all sections and to promote revolution and construction at the greatest

speed. The Party of the working class that is building socialism and communism, therefore, must pay great concern about the mass movement and give correct guidance to it.

The history of socialist construction in our country is the history of heroic epic where the Workers' Party of Korea has brought about incessantly miracles and changes by leading the mass movements.

The movement to follow the examples of the unknown heroes that is under way will be a new shining milestone in the history of the mass movement led by our Party.

This movement is, in essence, a massive movement to make all members of society revolutionaries who are boundlessly faithful to the leader and the Party by influencing them with positive examples and to bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction by giving full scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative ingenuity.

This movement is a great propelling power effecting a new progress in all fields of the ideological and spiritual life of our people and youth, economic and cultural construction and in the work of the Party, state and working people's organizations; it displays greater vitality as the days go by.

In the flames of this movement a great change is being made in the work of our people and youth; the whole country surges with high revolutionary zeal and vigorous fighting spirit; and wonderful miracles and innovation are created in all fields of socialist construction.

The movement will shine as a new, higher stage of the communist movement of remoulding man and the massive technical innovation movement in our people's history of the onward movement toward socialism and communism and as a movement to establish firmly the work method created by the great leader in the whole Party.

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### YOUTH CALLED TO UNSUNG HEROES MOVEMENT

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONCNYON in Korean 26 Mar 80 p 2

[Article: "Forcefully Launching the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement Is An Important Task for SWYL Organizations and Youth"]

[Text] The Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is vigorously underway among all workers and youth.

The Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement, initiated and guided by the great leader and the glorious party, is now developing rapidly and with tremendous power.

Hundreds of thousands of students and SWYL (Socialist Working Youth League) functionaries have participated in the newspaper forum on the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement sponsored by NODONG CH'ONCNYON. The newspaper articles that they have sent in are filled with proud testimony that, having learned from unsung heroes, an epoch-making transformation has taken place in their ideological and spiritual lives and a great upsurge brought about in socialist construction.

Their lives vividly demonstrate the legitimacy and indestructable vitality of the party's policy for vigorously launching the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement.

The Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is a communist mass movement based on the brilliant successes achieved as part of carrying out the historic undertaking of dyeing the entire society with chuche thought.

The inevitable development of the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement stems first of all from the tremendous changes wrought in the ideological and spiritual attitude of our people during the course of dyeing the entire society with chuche thought, particularly in regard to the proud results achieved in the ideological indoctrination work for nurturing endless loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party.

It is also a mass movement rooted in the achievements realized in the struggle to remodel culture and economy in accordance with the demands of chuche thought, and one founded on the successes achieved as part of the effort to improve the work method and work attitude of functionaries.

In developing a new type of mass movement and expanding it to that of a pan-societal movement, not only must it be blessed with a set ideological and spiritual foundation and social economic conditions, but there must also be resolute party leadership for it.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"None of our revolutionary struggles nor innovation campaigns can advance even a single step without the leadership of the party." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 2, Second Edition, pp 244-245)

The appearance of the Learn-from-Untsung-Heroes Movement in our nation is due to the wise leadership of our party, which discovered and took note of those unsung heroes at the proper time and which energetically guided the struggle to popularize their example to a campaign launched on an all-party and all-people scale. Herein lies the superiority and unflagging vitality of the movement.

The Learn-from-Untsung-Heroes Movement is a communist mass movement which, in its essence, uses the positive example provided by unsung heroes to more vigorously accelerate the great revolutionary undertaking of chuche by nurturing all members of society to be true chuche-type communist revolutionaries, and by bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction.

The Learn-from-Untsung-Heroes Movement constitutes the key policy of our party at this time.

This stems from the fact first of all that this movement can successfully solve the major problems confronting our party in dyeing the entire society with chuche thought.

Through this movement, not only can the singlemost important problem confronting our party--that of transforming all members of society into true chuche-type communist revolutionaries--be solved, and continuous upsurges in socialist construction be achieved through rapid development of science and technology in a chuche manner, but the problem of improving the work method and work attitude of functionaries can also be completely solved.

The fact that the Learn-from-Untsung-Heroes Movement is our party's policy for the times is also due to the manner in which it allows epoch-making advances in revolution and construction by brilliantly embodying the fundamental requirement of party-type leadership for thoroughly implementing the mass line so as to fully manifest the political zeal and creative power of the popular masses.

The ability of this movement to accelerate the work of remolding mankind and remolding technology, both rapidly and in a superior manner, by thoroughly embodying the most revolutionary principles for work expansion--the principles of speed battle and ideological battle--is one of the important tenants of our party's policy.

The principle of our party concerning the vigorous launching of the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is an excellent principle, one which is based on popularization of the invaluable experience and success achieved during the struggle to carry out the three great revolutions in ideology, technology and culture, and which accurately reflects the mature demands of our revolutionary development and the aspirations and requirements of our people.

This principle is, moreover, a chuche- and revolutionary-type principle which scientifically points out the path for more vigorously stepping up the three great revolutions in a manner consistent with the demands of dyeing the entire society with chuche thought.

With its powerful influence as a positive model, the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement constitutes a communist thought-remolding movement for transforming individuals into true chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The fact that the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is a communist thought-remolding movement is due, first of all, to its establishment of high objectives in the work of thought-remolding.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The objective of ideological revolution is the revolutionization and working classification of all members of the society so as to make them into communists." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 7, p 269)

Today our party, which is continuously intensifying the work of dyeing the entire society with chuche thought, is making heavy demands for making all members of the society true chuche-type communists and is vigorously launching the ideological revolution.

The Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement brilliantly embodies the intent of our party to come to a final settlement in the ideological revolution. Unsung heroes personify, from a lofty height, the ideological and spiritual attitudes of true chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The ideological and spiritual characteristics of true chuch-type communist revolutionaries are found in their making immortal chuche thought their steadfast world view, and in their making loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party their first duty.

Possessed of the belief that there is nothing that they cannot accomplish if they believe in, and follow, only the great leader and our party, and if they act only in accordance with the teachings of the great leader and the

policies of the party, unsung heroes demonstrated high loyalty in protecting the authority of the great leader and the party center by thoroughly implementing party policy.

Because they maintained such lofty and pure loyalty, unsung heroes waged a self-sacrificing struggle, not for fame or personal gain, but one in which everyone devoted his all, be it youth or one's entire life, on behalf of party and revolution and to dispel the anxieties of the great leader, and carried out until completion the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party with a spirit of self-reliance and arduous labor.

The Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is a positive and lofty type of communist thought-remolding movement designed to infuse precisely such noble ideological and spiritual attitudes as they maintained.

That the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is a communist thought-remolding movement is further due to the fact that the movement takes the most powerful and effective method of mass indoctrination under socialism--influence by positive example--as its fundamental method.

The great Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Influencing through positive example is a fundamental method of ideological indoctrination." (ibid. p 429)

Under socialism, the most effective method of mass indoctrination is that of influencing people through positive example.

The fact that the method of influencing through positive example is the most effective and superior method of mass indoctrination is because, first of all, it is a powerful method which conforms to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and to the inevitability of remolding mankind under socialism.

Indoctrination through influence conforms completely to the inevitability of the work of remolding mankind under socialism.

Remolding people's thoughts absolutely cannot be handled using coercive or administrative methods. Such can be accomplished only with methods that make them respond sympathetically of their own accord, and with political methods. Indoctrination through influence using a positive example is the most suitable method for remolding their thoughts, based as it is on their self-consciousness.

A positive example gives people a strong desire and inducement for refined behavior, and a negative attitude toward impropriety.

The method of indoctrinating and remolding people using a positive example is a superior mass indoctrination method which suits both the aspirations and popular characteristics of our people.

Indoctrination through influence based on a positive example is a powerful thought-remolding method, the legitimacy of which has been continuously corroborated in our nation's undertaking of revolutionary struggle and construction.

As it has become further intensified and developed as a method of indoctrination through influence based on the positive model consistently advocated by our party, today the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement has become a positive thought-remolding movement which has brought about a new turning point in the work of remolding mankind.

The Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is a powerful method for remolding technology which, casting aside technological mysticism, is accelerating the making of the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, and is promoting socialist construction.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"When several people pool their strength and wisdom, their work is facilitated and greater results are achieved. For this reason, the party requires the widespread expansion of the collective innovation campaign." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 2, pp 239-240)

The mass technological innovation campaign is a powerful method which continuously mobilizes the high revolutionary zeal and boundless creativity of the broad masses and thus makes possible the carrying out of the technical revolution in all sectors of the people's economy.

The struggle to vigorously accelerate the technical revolution by emulating, and in the same manner as, unsung heroes is a grand technology-remolding campaign for achieving epoch-making development in the nation's science and technology based on the high revolutionary zeal and creative positivism of the masses.

That the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is a powerful technology-remolding movement for accelerating socialist construction is due first of all to its ability to make all workers and youth step up technical revolution from a chuche-type position and viewpoint.

To be in possession of a chuche-type position and viewpoint constitutes the prerequisite for successfully accelerating making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, and is the fundamental guarantee for their successful outcome.

Because unsung heroes steadfastly accelerated scientific research and the technical innovation campaign completely in conformity with a chuche-type methodology, possessed of a firm chuche-type position and viewpoint with which to solve all problems of science and technology in a manner which benefitted our revolution and suited our nation's reality, they were able to make such incredible scientific and technological discoveries and provide happiness and satisfaction to the great leader and the glorious party.

Establishment of such a chuche-type position and viewpoint is the most important requirement levied by the Learn-from-Untsung-Heroes Movement in the technical revolution.

That the Learn-from-Untsung-Heroes Movement is a powerful method for accelerating socialist construction is also due to its ability to thoroughly purge all obsolete ideological remnants which stand in the way of technological development through vigorous expansion of ideological struggle.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"In order to vigorously accelerate technical revolution we must, before anything else, eliminate the conservatism, flunkeyism, technological mysticism and empiricism which stand in the way of carrying out technical revolution. ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 6, p 433)

At this time the fundamental obstacles to technical revolution are conservatism and technological mysticism.

By eliminating conservatism and technological mysticism through ideological struggle, the Learn-from-Untsung-Heroes Movement can make it possible to successfully carry out the making of the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific.

When the Learn-from-Untsung Heroes Movement is vigorously accelerated, all workers and youth are enabled to think and act boldly and to fully demonstrate an unswerving militant spirit, possessed, like unsung heroes, of the attitude and the deep responsibility that they are masters of the revolution, and to thus achieve decisive advances in technical development and to successfully solve all necessary scientific and technological problems with their own strength.

That the Learn-from-Untsung-Heroes Movement is a powerful technology-remolding campaign for accelerating socialist construction is further due to its ability to increase the role of scientists and technicians, and to its vigorous stimulation of those who produce to technical innovation.

If the difficult and complex problems facing the making of the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific are to be successfully resolved, first of all the responsibilities and roles of scientists and technicians must be increased, and at the same time, the revolutionary zeal and creativity of workers and farmers must be stimulated to the maximum.

The Learn-from-Untsung-Heroes Movement is most fully capable of meeting this key requirement stemming from achieving a signal revolutionary turning point in the development of our nation's science and technology. In making it possible for scientists and technicians--and of course all workers laboring at production sites--to concentrate and act boldly, possessed of burning loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party, this movement infuses them with the spirit that they can accomplish any task and instills in them the strong incentive and revolutionary enthusiasm to resolutely devote their all to the development of our nation's science and technology.

Consequently, this movement expands the technical innovation campaign to the mass level, and accordingly brings about a new upsurge in production and construction, and in scientific research and technological development.

That the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is a powerful technology-remolding movement for accelerating socialist construction is finally due to its ability to fully mobilize and make use of internal reserves, under the banner of self-reliance, and to this successfully carry out the difficult and grand task of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific.

Only when the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous labor is fully manifested and the technical revolution vigorously promoted can the already laid economic foundation be used to the maximum extent, and production capacity be rapidly increased through the widespread acceptance of modern science. In addition, by further improving the means of production and shortening the production process, the problem of conserving labor, resources and materials can be successfully solved.

By making it possible to adhere firmly to a revolutionary spirit and method which say to use one's own head and ultimately come up with the solution needed in developing science and technology, without being bogged down by some preconceived theory or experience, the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement also makes it possible to fully display an unswerving militant spirit of not being stymied by any obstacle, but of clearing it out of the way with one's own strength.

In deed, by eliminating all that is outdated or obsolete and rapidly developing the nation's science and technology in the manner of a mass movement, fully displaying a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement constitutes a powerful motive force for vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction.

The overwhelming reality of our nation today vividly demonstrates that the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is a communist thought-remolding movement and a grand revolutionary movement for bringing about innovation in technology on a mass scale.

Vigorously accelerating the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is an important task confronting SWYL organizations and youth at this time.

The Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is a key policy of our party at this time; when vigorously promoted, it can successfully solve the important issues that need to be addressed by the SWYL.

Through this movement not only can we successfully solve the problem of how to nurture youth into a true chuche-type revolutionary generation, raise the level of technical expertise among youth and place them in the van of socialist construction, but also satisfactorily solve the problem of correcting the work methods and work attitude of SWYL functionaries.

Therefore, all levels of SWYL organizations must resolutely seize the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement as a core task.

The basis of the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement is the vigorous promotion of the work of thought-remolding among youth.

The essential characteristic of this movement is that it is a communist thought-remolding movement.

The actions of people are controlled by thought.

When the problem of thought is solved, the problem of technology-remolding is also taken care of and likewise, the issues of work method and work attitude can also be correctly solved.

Consequently, SWYL organizations must vigorously promote and focus their attention on accelerating the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement among youth so that they will, like unsung heroes, devote the spring of their lives to the great leader, the party, the fatherland and the people, possessed of the attitude that they are masters of the revolution and fully manifesting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous labor.

SWYL organizations must also devote great effort toward tangibly affecting the actual behavior of youth through the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement.

The objective of promoting the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement among youth is for all youth to sincerely want to work, learn and live on behalf of the great leader, the party and the revolution, just like unsung heroes.

Loyalty to the party and the revolution is not demonstrated by words, but by actions.

SWYL organizations must more thoroughly prepare all youth in accordance with the example set by unsung heroes to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center, and at the same time further increase their role as the vanguard and do-or-die units in contributing positively to the development of science and technology and in socialist construction.

SWYL organizations must promote the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement using a variety of methods that suit the level of preparedness of youth and their age and emotional development.

In particular, SWYL organizations must provide youth at the appropriate time with positive examples and patiently nurture them, and creatively promote various types of political activities that will positively support these examples.

SWYL organizations and functionaries must focus deep attention on greater organization and even further intensive development by fusing together the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement and the Campaign to Capture the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions.

Let us all more vigorously fan the flames of the Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement and bring about a new revolutionary turning point in the ideological, political and ethnical lives of youth and in socialist construction in this glorious year in which we celebrate the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

INDEPENDENCE OF NAJIN CITY QUESTIONED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 69, Mar-Apr 80 pp 8-10

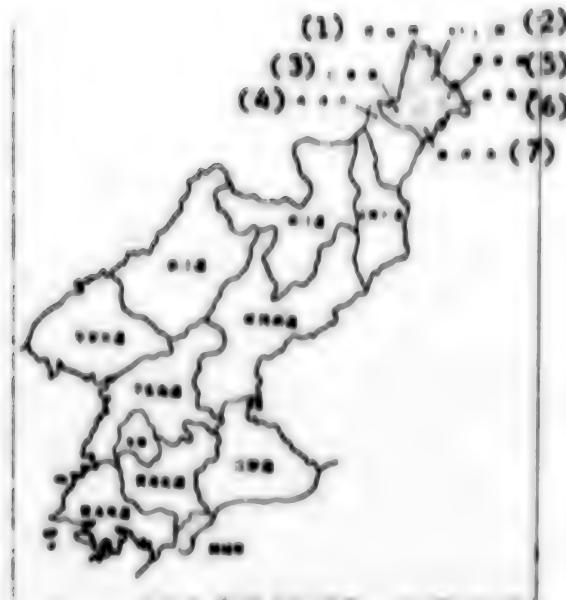
[Article: "Najin City--Is It Independent?"]

Text] As we reported in the 51st edition of KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, North Korea took an administrative action on Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province in August 1978 to make it an independent and directly administered city. As a result, North Hamgyong Province was divided into two administrative segments of north and south. As a rule, administrative boundary is set up by taking economic and geographic factors into consideration. This administrative step breaks up the area into north and south, thereby reducing their geographic cohesiveness, which is a minus factor and is an administrative disadvantage.

It was also reported in that issue that if the division was not based on administrative merit, it may have had something to do with frequent activities of the Soviet Union in the area north of North Hamgyong Province. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union subsequently made public the conclusion of a treaty between the Soviet Union and North Korea (31 December 1978), which allowed exclusive Soviet use of the Najin port north of North Hamgyong Province.

This was very significant news in 1978-1979. In early 1980, the following two noteworthy subjects surfaced in connection with Najin.

1. Najin Port began to be called 8.24 Port.
2. There was an indication that the entire northernmost area of North Hamgyong Province may have been incorporated into Najin City.



Map A

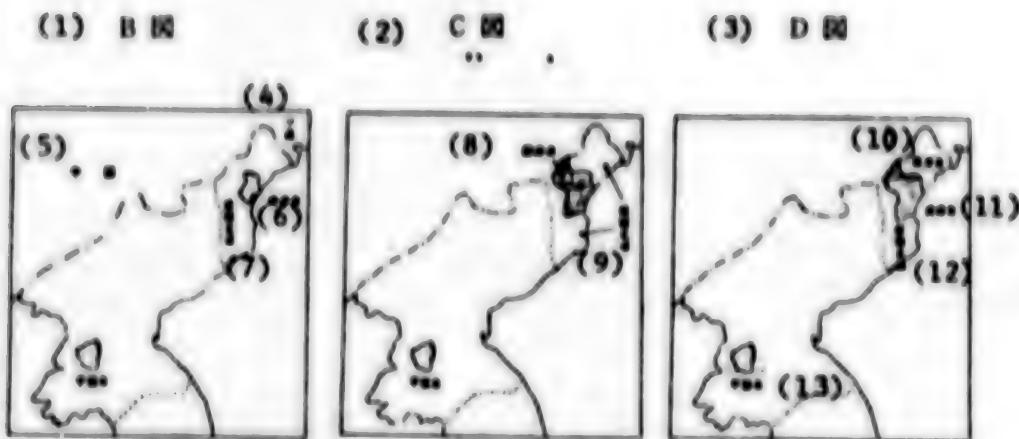
Key:

1) Unsong County	5) Undok County
2) Saebyol County	6) Unggi County
3) Hoeryong County	7) Najin City
4) Chongjin City	

The northern area of North Hamgyong Province, including Najin City, was integrated into the Soviet economic sphere, as well as coming under its political influence, as reported by the 17th edition of KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in 1975. The analysis is solely based on Soviet reports. North Korea has never made this fact public; rather, it made a great deal of effort to conceal the matter. But North Korea could not stop the Russians from making it known internationally that through this treaty the Najin City area became a leased territory of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, North Korea has not forsaken the effort to conceal the true current status of the Najin area. Instead, it strengthened its effort to conceal it, as evidenced by a cover designation of the Najin Port as "8.24 Port." (See Item 1, Economics, page 23 of this publication). In the past, the Najin Port was not called by a cover name, but the port itself was very rarely mentioned in any report.

It was in October 1979 that the Najin Port was begun to be called 8.24 Port. At about the same period, in March 1980 the indication mentioned in paragraph

2 surfaced--NODONG SINMUN's report on 19 March 1980, "The P'ungin Coal Mine in Najin City." North Hamgyong Province is administratively subdivided into two cities and 11 counties: to the north of Chongjin directly administered city, there are Najin City, Unsong, Saebyol, Hoeryong, Undok and Unggi counties. (See map A) We suspect that there was an administrative change because the P'ungin Coal Mine is located in the inland close to the Russo-Korean border which is part of the "P'ungin Workers' District, Unsong County," as reported by NODONG SINMUN on 25 May 1978. In other words, the P'ungin Coal Mine has nothing to do with Najin City, either geographically or administratively



Maps B, C, D

Key:

1) Map B	7) North Hamgyong Province
2) Map C	8) Chongjin City
3) Map D	9) North Hamgyong Province
4) USSR	10) Najin City
5) China	11) Chongjin City
6) Chongjin City	12) North Hamgyong Province
	13) Pyongyang

Geographically far removed from Najin City, such a remote locality as P'ungin does not seem to be sufficiently important to be incorporated into Najin City, and it is also too small. Consequently, Unsong County itself, including the P'ungin Mine, may have been incorporated into Najin City. Expanding the same line of thought, it is conceivable that the rest of the counties in the area including Saebiyol, Hoeryong, Undok and Unggi may also have been incorporated into Najin City. It can be also concluded that the northern portion of North Hamgyong Province has become Najin City. Here one finds an answer to the question, why North Hamgyong Province was divided into north and south when there can be no administrative gain in doing so. In other words, the division must have been the first step toward establishing Najin City as a directly administered city. The administrative steps taken during each phase of the change are illustrated on the previous page by maps B, C, and D.

Note: The cover designations apply either to the cover names of persons or cover names by date. There are two types--X month X date plant and XX plant. The X month X date plant is based on the date President Kim Il-song visits the plant and XX plant comes from its unique historical background. August 24 (as signified by 8.24 Port) was the date the Soviet forces landed in North Korea. On the same day in 1945, the Soviet forces landed in Najin Port by sea and Hamhung and Pyongyang by air.

"The advance party of Soviet forces landed by air in Pyongyang on 24 August." (by Bunroku Ando, 27 March 1980 NIKKEI SINBUN).

"On 24 August, General Chistyakov, commanding general of the Soviet Forces, arrived at the Hamhung Airport by plane." ("Chosen Shusen no Kiroku" [Record of the End of War in Korea] by Yoshio Morita, 1964, Gakunando Publishing House p 168)

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### 'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR FEBRUARY 1980

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korea during February 1980.

4 Feb 80 p 1 bottom: "Let Us Intensify Political Work To Gain Victory In This Year's Battle": States that the struggle task before the people is to make this year shine forth in Korean history as the year of the Sixth Party Congress when all the party members and workers were organized and mobilized for the grand march to victory in this year's plan; stresses the need for political work to spur the masses on to build socialism according to the consistent party line and the instructions of Kim Il-song; notes that achieving technical development, equipment conversion and a rise in production hinges on the ideological consciousness of the producing masses; points out that such present day events as the speed battle and socialist construction demonstrate the party's program to arouse the revolutionary zeal and awareness of the masses and the need for further intensifying political work to accomplish this year's plan; emphasizes the technical revolution to achieve an epochal advance in socialist economic construction, attaining the 9.5 million ton grain summit, building dams in rivers and streams and constructing hydro-electric power plants; calls for a strenuous battle by all the people, the entire country and whole party to expedite socialist construction with the speed of the chollima; states that the key to victory in this year's battle is increasing the ideological zeal of the party members and workers, planting and understanding of the requirements of the party and revolution in their hearts so they will make reserves of increased production and conservation flow out from their work and bring about unprecedented miracles and innovations; stresses that the objective of political work is to promote production and construction by arousing the revolutionary zeal and creative activism of the party members and workers; exhorts party organs to instill an understanding of the importance of achieving a new transformation in building a socialist economy, completing this year's plan before the party congress convenes; notes that conditions for much more favorable now for waging revolution than they were during the anti-Japanese era or the post-war period and thus it is necessary to muster inner resources to conquer this year's plan in the spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who made necessities with their own hands, even tractors and trucks, and settled all problems by themselves without outside help. 118

for the workers to mobilize and use present production capacity to produce and build more with the manpower, equipment and materials on hand and for the party organs and functionaries to be thoroughly familiar with the importance of accomplishing the revolutionary tasks of the workers particularly in the extractive and transportation fronts; calls upon all functionaries whether in the upper echelons or the basic level to become propagandists and agitators to mobilize the workers for this year's battle to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as victors and make the might of the party more invincible by intensifying political work among the party members and workers.

6 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Carry Out the Line On Converting the National Economy to Chuche": States that converting the national economy to a scientific, modern, chuche footing is one of the basic tasks of the Second Seven Year Plan which must be vigorously expedited along with better utilization of national resources to develop the national economy at a rapid pace and raise the standard of living; emphasizes that in order to utilize the present production base to the maximum production must be normalized at a high level and this year's plan must be completed prior to the Sixth Party Congress both of which depend on the conversion of the national economy to chuche; calls for all guidance functionaries and workers in that national economy to make a greater effort to promote chuche particularly in the steel and metals industries; emphasizes converting the chemical industry to chuche, performing more geological survey work to provide more ore, limestone and coal; notes that the development of the electronics and automation industries and other new industries depends on the efforts of the guidance functionaries who must maintain a steadfast spirit of masters of their work; exhorts the guidance functionaries in the state economic organs, factories and enterprises to adhere to the principles of Kim Il-song's chuche line, work ardently, think big with the spirit of self-reliance while coordinating the work of converting the national economy to chuche with the development of a modern, scientific technology; urges all scientists and technicians to imitate the unheeded heroes and do their utmost to convert the national economy on a chuche footing; emphasizes the role of political work in enabling the party members and workers do their part in setting the national economy on a chuche footing; calls upon all to hold high the banner of chuche, set up the national economy on an independent base and thereby celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as victors.

8 Feb 80 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Run Our Equipment and Perform Our Work Better": States that working with equipment properly plays an important role in normalizing production, better control of production equipment, better maintenance and improvement of equipment technologically; calls upon all sectors and units in the national economy to run their production equipment better, perform better equipment management, modernize and utilize them at full capacity in factories and enterprises and thereby achieve an advance in fulfilling the Second Seven Year Plan; calls upon all functionaries and workers in the national economy to perform regular maintenance on their production equipment and convert and improve them in accordance with the program to convert the national economy to a modern, scientific, chuche footing;

stresses the necessity of preventive maintenance of equipment in factories and enterprises according to a systematic plan made up in detail by the functionaries in state and economic organs; calls for the elimination of antiquated nominal work assignments and obsolete methods of accounting; all conservatism, passivity technical mysticism, etc., and asks for imitation of the unheralded heroes in the performance of their work; emphasizes that all factories and enterprises must take good care of and not misuse the producing masses who are the persons with the best knowledge of their own equipment which is the precious base for the national economy; stresses the establishment of norms and regulations for enterprise management in the production units and maximum utilization of equipment inspection committees.

9 Feb 80 p 2 top: "Let Us Continue to Advance Vigorously With the Spirit of Victory Gained in The First Battle of This Year": States that the success achieved in completing the first campaign of the year demonstrates the superiority and might of the socialist independent economy and was the first step of the year taken toward the fulfillment of this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress and the fulfillment of the Second Seven Year Plan; praises the sectors including the extractive industry and the metallurgical industry for success on all fronts of socialist construction which opened the door to greater victories; calls for all party members and workers throughout the country to follow Kim Il-song's guidelines for achieving this year's plan before the Sixth Party Congress; exhorts supervisors from the Administration and the various ministries, factories and enterprises to go out to the production sites to oversee the movement to emulate the unheralded heroes, plan economic organizational work and aggressively conduct production supervision; calls upon all factories and enterprises to run their equipment at full capacity and normalize production at a higher level on the present economic foundation; exhorts the functionaries and workers to implement the party line on giving priority to the extractive and transportation industries; asks the coal mines to give priority to stripping and drilling under the slogan, "Everything for increased coal production," permanentize and concretize mine pits, establish preventive measures for winter and summer and enlarge and modernize their equipment and thoroughly implement the party line on expediting the comprehensive mechanization of mining operations, multi-purpose extraction, transportation and processing, exhorts the economic guidance functionaries to see to it that quotas are fulfilled daily, monthly, quarterly and by item by setting up strict cooperative production standards and detailed planning; stresses the movement to emulate the unheralded heroes which should be carried out in all sectors with loyalty to Kim Il-song and the party; asks the party organs and three revolutions team members to lead the functionaries and workers to perform their production duties and direct the masses to achieve more technical innovations to increase production, raise up the skill level of scientists and technicians in factories and enterprises, calls upon all party organizations to continue to carry out party work forcefully and bring about greater successes in the struggle to accelerate socialist economic construction and achieve this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress.

11 Feb 80 p 1 top with border: "Glorious 20 Years of Victorious March Along the Road of the Great Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 030, 12 Feb 80, pp D12-14: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Anniversary of Chongsan-ri Guidance: 11 February Editorial."]

12 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Make the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance Overflow in Every Battleground": States that the spirit of self-reliance is the particular trait of revolutionaries who live and work by the requirements of the chuche idea to achieve success in all their work, meet production deadlines and contribute to developing the economy on the already favorable conditions; calls upon the functionaries in the commissions and ministries of the Administration Council and in all units of every sector of the national economy to formulate detailed economic organizational plans, mobilize all inner reserves, normalize production at a high level and raise the standard of living by continuing to work toward the conversion of the national economy on a chuche style, scientific and modern footing in the spirit of self-reliance; asks the party members and workers to develop a self-sufficient spirit without relying on someone else to solve one's problems but proceeding in the spirit of self-reliance to settle all difficulties oneself, struggle adamantly to fulfill all one's responsibilities like the fighters in the post-war period of the chollima high tide; emphasizes that a spirit of self-reliance requires a sense of responsibility, indefatigable and steadfast effort, absoluteness and unconditionality toward party policy; calls for an all-out struggle to mobilize inner reserves, making use of the already strong economic base, mobilizing a maximum of latent reserves, conservation of materials and energy; exhorts party organizations and functionaries to carry out political work among the masses to instill a sense of dedication and responsibility in accomplishing all their duties under the party slogan, "let us display an even higher revolutionary spirit of self-reliance," so that they may become creators of great feats and victors in the technical revolution.

13 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Fan the Flames of Successive Innovations in All Sectors of the National Economy": States that inasmuch as socialist economy is a planned economy, there must be active collaboration and cooperation among all sectors, all units, factories, enterprises, units and work teams to promote not only the local economy but also the national economy according to the state economic plan; calls for all units to fan the flames of successive innovation according to the regulations of cooperative production; notes that all sectors are organically connected, must eliminate even the slightest self-centeredness, promote mutual cooperation, demonstrate the superiority of a socialist society based on collectivism under the slogan, "one for all and all for one"; emphasizes the necessity of all working simultaneously for their unit, collective, locality and for the common good with a strong sense of responsibility without self-interest; stresses the need for a tremendous effort in the extractive and transportation fronts this year on the part of all functionaries and workers not only in these sectors but in all other sectors as well; calls for thorough

adherence to cooperative production regulations to develop the socialist economy at a rapid pace; exhorts all sectors, factories and enterprises to give strict adherence to planning regulations, supply all materials needed for cooperative production at the first of the month, set up detailed production plans per item, run machinery at full capacity and normalize production according to the requirements of the Taean System; calls upon all committees and ministries in the Administration Council as well as all the appropriate sectors to get closely involved in detailed planning of even minor spare parts; calls the party organs and appropriate units the political headquarters which are responsible for organizing and executing all work and seeing to it that party functionaries perform their production supervision from the standpoint of the party and state so that all functionaries and workers will complete this year's plan and celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as victors.

14 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About A New Innovation In Production of Extraction Equipment": Notes that an ample supply of fuel and raw materials must be provided by the extractive industry to the processing sector including the metals, machinery and chemical industries so that all equipment can be run at full capacity and production can flow from all sectors of the national economy; exhorts the extractive industry to recognize its role as the first-line operation and that extraction equipment is the basic armament for the coal and ore mines; calls for production and distribution of large-scale extraction equipment to the mines, an increase in the level of technological facilities and implement of the party line on diversified transportation, processing and extraction; notes that Kim Il-song has spoken many times recently about production of extraction equipment and has adopted major measures to accomplish this; exhorts the functionaries and workers to recognize their role as masters of extraction equipment production, participate in the campaign to emulate the unheralded heroes with the spirit of self-reliance, be aware that the plan for national economic development is an order of the party and law of the state and that bringing about a new innovation in extraction equipment production is the key to successful accomplishment of this year's national economic plan; calls for machine building factories to carry out period maintenance of their equipment, utilize their facilities to the maximum, run their equipment at full capacity, actively seek out latent reserves, raise the quality of manufactured goods with the manpower, equipment and materials already on hand; calls for elimination of conservatism, and technical mysticism among the functionaries and workers; urges all functionaries and workers to carry out the struggle to introduce new technological discoveries and creative designs in the process of extraction equipment production to enable coal and ore mines to obtain modern high speed drillers, over-size ore crushers, large cranes, long distance belt conveyors, etc. and continue to bring about a great upswing in production in such important mining districts as the Anju district; calls upon all party organs and guidance functionaries accurately regulate the objectives of their responsibility under the principle of specialization and concentration, draw up production assignments according to modern norms, furnish more dies and presses for commodity

production and bring about semi-automation and full automation of the production process through the process of having machine building machinery beget other machinery through automation; urges the functionaries in the metals, machine building and chemical industry as well as other industries to provide the necessary materials such as steel to the production sites through mutual cooperation in conjunction with the extractive industry; exhorts the functionaries in supervisory organs to see to it that effort is concentrated on production of extraction equipment in the extraction equipment manufacturing factories and supervise the operations responsibly.

15 Feb 80 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Adorn the Glorious History of Our Party With Proud Feats": Notes that the history of the KWP is a glorious and lustrous history of over 35 years which has resulted in immortal feats in revolution and construction; calls upon all to adhere steadfastly to the revolutionary ideology, traditions and cause of Kim Il-song as the patriots during the anti-Japanese revolution have done, convert the whole society to the chuche idea under the leadership of the party as the political headquarters of revolution; notes that the leadership of Kim Il-song has strengthened and consolidated the party into a revolutionary laureate organization which is working miracles and creating innovations in revolution and construction; says that the Sixth Party Congress is being convened at a time when the prospects are bright for the country and the party; calls upon all to fight ardently to celebrate the upcoming party congress as victors, continue to vigorously expedite the conversion of the whole society to the chuche idea, entrust their entire destiny to the party to bring the cause of revolution to completion and work toward accomplishing the Second Seven Year Plan.

18 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Conduct All Work In a Revolutionary Manner": Calls upon all functionaries and party members to conduct all their work in a revolutionary manner by thoroughly implementing party policy in all sectors, mobilize all the efforts of the passes, boldly design and plan their work so that they will bring about endless upswings in production in their own sectors and units; notes that the difficult tasks at hand today of normalizing production and converting the economy to a modern, scientific chuche-style economy cannot be accomplished unless the functionaries conduct their economic work in a revolutionary manner; emphasizes enthusiasm, militancy, a high political zeal on the part of the functionaries; calls for full participation in the campaign to emulate the unheralded heroes, knowledge of the wishes of the party, responsibility for accomplishing their tasks no matter what with the spirit of self-reliance and dogged determination; warns supervisory and guidance personnel against faintheartedness or rashness in their work and encourages them to perform organizational work according to detailed planning to fulfill their quotas daily, monthly, quarterly and by item; notes that tremendous force results from the combination of a revolutionary nature and scientific technology and therefore the functionaries must raise up the level of their political action, practical know-how and organizational supervision; states that the campaign to emulate the unheralded heroes shows one how to live and work effectively to implement party policy

and thus party organizations must further carry out this campaign so that all the functionaries and workers will sacrifice themselves in the struggle for socialist construction in a spirit of complete loyalty to the leader and party and of self-reliance under the slogan, "Let Us Celebrate the Sixth Congress of the KWP With High Political Zeal And Shining Labor Success."

19 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Expedite Modernization of the National Economy": Notes that modernization of the national economy is a requirement for promoting socialist construction and accomplishing the basic task of the Second Seven Year Plan in accordance with the task which Kim Il-song presented of establishing the national economy on a modern, scientific, chuche-type footing; says modernization of the national economy is needed to liberate the workers from heavy labor, realizing the comprehensive mechanization and automation of every sector, to expedite the modernization of large scale extraction equipment, comprehensive mechanization of the mine pits and loading and unloading cargo through command and control systems in the transportation sector; calls upon the functionaries, laborers and technicians in the machine industrial sector to realize the importance of their role in modernizing the national economy, widely introduce modern die and press equipment into the production process, achieve semi-automation and full automation of production assignments; exhorts all to implement the party call to manufacture and send high speed drillers, large size hoists, large capacity excavators, bulldozers and trucks to the coal and ore mines; calls for the functionaries in state economic organizations and other appropriate sectors to make a great effort to develop the computer and automation industries to realize the goal of automation of every sector in the national economy and produce much more automatic machinery, gauges and tools on a wide scale; urges the functionaries to begin modernizing those process which now require the most labor expenditure and place their efforts on those elements which cost the least and require the least amount of material; emphasizes the movement of mass technical innovation to raise up the sense of responsibility and the role of the scientists and technicians in accomplishing the technical revolution and performing scientific research so that they will give their all for Kim Il-song and the party like the unheralded heroes and achieve new breakthroughs in the struggle to replace antiquated technology with advance technology; calls upon the party organizations in all sectors of the national economy to arm the party members and workers with the line on establishing the national economy on a chuche-type, modern, scientific footing and endlessly deepen and consolidate indoctrination so that all will accomplish their tasks in the technical revolution in the spirit of self-reliance without conservatism, passivity or technical mysticism.

20 Feb 80 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Firmly Establish Revolutionary World Outlook Like Unheralded Heroes": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 039, 26 Feb 80, pp D1-5: "Revolutionary Viewpoint 'Absolute Unconditional' Loyalty."]

21 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Construct Hydroelectric Power Plants On a Wide Scale": States the Kim Il-song's program of building dams and hydroelectric power plants is a most appropriate line for embodying the requirements of socialist construction and the interests of the people since electric power is the major power of the national economy and industry; notes that in the past construction of large, medium and small hydroelectric and thermoelectric power plants at one time was the policy which was in force thus resulting in the construction of many hydro- and thermoelectric power plants in factories and enterprises resulting in the establishment of a strong power base in the country but the exigencies of the present necessitate development and utilization of much more water resources; emphasizes development and utilization of natural resources, intensification of the autonomy of the economy in many facets and the realization of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of all sectors in the national economy; notes that the country's abundant water resources must be utilized to free the country from the threat of unseasonable weather and worldwide fuel or power shortages, that there are numerous rivers and streams where hydroelectric power plants can be built, dikes built to prevent flooding, water routes opened and electricity produced cheaply; calls upon all party members and workers to emulate the unheralded heroes in their unstinting loyalty to Kim Il-song and the party, achieve laudable feats in the battle to build hydroelectric power plants, accomplish this year's plan prior to the convening of the Sixth Party Congress by repaying the party's confidence in them with new records and new levels achieved in the construction of hydroelectric power plants; exhorts the functionaries and workers to determine prospective sites for hydroelectric power plant construction, perform accurate preparatory and consequential planning based on prior experience to build plants in places where the most electricity can be produced at the least cost with the greatest yield per man-day; calls upon all provinces, counties and cities to conduct a mass movement to build medium and small electric power generating plants, procure the necessary materials and generating equipment on their own, see to it that excavators, bulldozers, concrete mixers, cranes, etc. are produced and provided and construction machinery already on hand are utilized to the maximum; calls for the guidance functionaries in all units of every sector to mobilize the masses for the struggle to construct hydroelectric plants under the slogan "all production, all study, all life in the anti-Japanese guerrilla style" and lead them to overcome all difficulties and hardships until their work is finally completed.

25 Feb 80 p 1 center: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Great Rural Thesis and Bring About a New Upswing in Agricultural Production": Notes that this is the 16th anniversary of the promulgation of the "Thesis On Our Country's Socialist Rural Question" which was a vast program on socialist rural construction; claims that after the proclamation of the rural thesis, the country became a veritable paradise on earth in a very short time, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions were carried out and the countryside was relieved of dire poverty and backwardness, the project of remaking nature was carried out on a wide scale in the countryside and bumper harvests were reaped even under unfavorable weather conditions all

of which were achieved through the wise leadership, superb guidance and broad plan of Kim Il-song; calls for all party organizations to perform political work to have the guidance functionaries and workers in the rural sector emulate the unheralded heroes of the past, take to heart the ideology and program Kim Il-song presented on completely solving the rural question, scrutinize deeply every article in the rural thesis and formulate their work plans accordingly; emphasizes the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy as one of the important tasks in the rural technical revolution for raising up the level of ideological consciousness of the peasants and establishing a permanent base for an increase in grain production; calls for maximum utilization of present technical means to raise up the level of mechanize farm operations, intensify cooperation among the technicians and scientists to better utilize present farm machinery by improving and converting them as much as possible; exhorts guidance functionaries in the rural sector to be diligent in expediting land readjustment, chemicalization of the rural economy, perform proper guidance and control of the rural economy including mechanization operations, manpower management, provision of farm materials; all sectors of the national economy to accelerate the completion of their assignments with the speed of the chollima and assist the countryside materially and manpower-wise; emphasizes that all units must produce and provide materials and spare parts as well as the necessary machinery to the countryside on time; calls upon the counties to heighten their role in the rural economy by providing unified and comprehensive guidance and for all to heed the rural thesis and beautify the counties, carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and fulfill their duties as supply bases and thereby conquer the summit of the 9.5 million ton grain summit this year.

26 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us More Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Increase Production and Conservation": Notes that the struggle to increase production and to conserve means producing and building more and better with the manpower, equipment, and materials on hand, better utilizing the present economic base to normalize production, vigorously wage the technical revolution and bring about an epochal advance in socialist economic construction; stresses conservation of fuel, raw materials and processed materials without wastage, judicious and sparing use of manpower hours, coal, oil, steel, etc., under the slogan "Conserve, Conserve and conserve again"; stresses the spirit of masters of their livelihood on the part of the party members and workers under the guidance of the party organs and three revolutions teams through indoctrination in chuche ideology and socialist patriotism; calls for all guidance personnel in factories and enterprises to recognize that the popular masses are the masters of the revolution and construction who possess the power to foster the revolution and construction, who emulate the anti-Japanese guerrillas in their sense of responsibility for their own livelihood; calls for elevation of the role of technicians and scientists, introduction of advanced operational methods and establish production assignments and methodology on a new scientific and technical base, lower consumption of materials and provision, perform business management, improve economic organizational work according to the

Taean Work System and achieve high results in conservation and increased production; calls for guidance functionaries to exercise management and control over consumption, establish regulations and norms for business management and see to it that labor regulations are strengthened and the 480 minute work day is enforced.

27 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Boldly Push Ahead With All Work On a Large Scale": Notes that the success in fulfilling the quotas for the first quarter present good prospects for accomplishing this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress if we increase the speed of our march toward this goal; states that there is no greater honor for the people than to entrust all their destiny and resources to the party, follow the party lead, achieve victory in the battle to adorn the party with laudable feats and gain success in the difficult task of completing this year's plan prior to the convening of the Sixth Party Congress; stresses that thinking boldly and working on a large scale enables one to perform one's work with a high revolutionary ardor and complete fighting spirit; says that the people have demonstrated an incomparable boldness and mass heroism in the past in achieving a high tide in socialist construction; calls for all party members and workers to respond to the urging of the party to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as victors by planning their work on a large scale and then expediting it boldly; urges the functionaries and workers not to consider the difficulties which lie ahead but to think big and work boldly with the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality of the unheralded heroes when they strove to complete what they had once resolved to do; exhorts all units in each sector to formulate detailed plans to complete this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress and see to it that each and every person in production operations understands his assignment and carries it out to completion; calls for all functionaries and workers to mobilize all possibilities for greater production and greater innovations in the spirit of those who produced tractors, trucks and cranes on the ashes of the post-war period; urges all units to emulate the unheralded heroes and eliminate all obsolete technology, technical assignments, and make improvements according to the needs of the present without any conservatism, passivity, technical mysticism, even the slightest stagnation or marking time; urges the guidance functionaries who are holding the steering wheel of this year's battle to expedite all their work in a revolutionary manner, establish timely provisions and measures to accomplish the party's tasks, arouse the masses through political work and carry out substantial materials provision according to the Chongsan-ri method and system.

28 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Raising the Quality of Education Is An Important Task For the Education Sector": Notes that the education sector is also waging a fierce struggle with high ideological consciousness and fiery zeal to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress by achieving even greater successes in education; states that there is a need for a new transformation in education in conformity with the present development to carry out the thorough implementation of Kim Il-song's "Thesis On Socialist Education"; emphasizes the need to develop a living knowledge in the students to build

them into revolutionary talent and achieve a tremendous success in education work; urges education personnel to raise up the level of knowledge and culture of the workers even higher by raising up the quality of education so as to produce even better qualified scientists and technicians and continue to demonstrate to the whole world that Korea is the "country of education"; calls for the thorough embodiment of the basic principles of socialist pedagogy, further improvement of educational content which is true from beginning to end to the party and revolution and which serves to produce revolutionary talent which can render a substantial contribution to socialist construction; emphasizes the necessity of conforming education content to party policy and needed for revolutionary action and which contains a high degree of ideological and scientific knowledge and skill; calls for all organs, factories and enterprises to prepare even better quality experimental equipment and send them to the schools to build training bases in the schools; notes that the quality of education depends on the quality of the teachers who are well prepared to teach their subjects and who strive to raise up their skill level in political theory and practical action; urges the schools to make clear and precise assignments to the teachers to raise up their skill level and require them to carry them out, establish a system of teacher transfer in elementary education and make a great effort to retrain the teachers; stresses the necessity of fostering good study habits and a 'study first' spirit among the teachers and students so that all the students recognize that proper study is their foremost obligation in school so that they study over and over under the slogan of 'study first'; urges all educational functionaries and teachers to engage vigorously in the struggle to raise the quality of education with a sense of loyalty to Kim Il-song and thereby celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with tremendous pride in achieving a transformation in education.

29 Feb 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Elevate Railroad Transportation Work One Stage Higher": Notes that elevating railroad transportation one stage higher is an urgent task which must be done for quickly expediting the overall construction of a socialist economy which strikes a balance between production and transportation under the present circumstances when the economy is developing at a rapid pace and everywhere one goes construction projects are in full bloom; stresses that Kim Il-song has termed railroad transportation the artery of the country and presented the way to develop and improve railroad transportation at the 13th plenum and the recent 18th plenum of the Fifth Central Committee; calls upon all party members and workers to uphold the decisions of the 19th plenum of the Fifth Central Committee and Kim Il-song's New Year Address, improve transportation organization operations, thoroughly implement the party line on the three kinds of transportation, utilize the present modes of transportation to the maximum, strictly adhere to the railroad transportation regulations and norms, more thoroughly establish railroad command and control systems to have one move ten and ten move a hundred according to scientific planning and scheduling; calls for closer ties with baggage and cargo owners, more effective use of concentrated transportation, containerized freight under the control of the railroad bureaus; urges close relationship of factory

and enterprise dedicated rail lines, track crews, locomotive and freight and passenger car handlers to assure on-time running of the trains; urges all to engage in the "campaign to exceed the 5.18 accident-free on-time hauling record"; exhorts all railroad transportation workers, especially the locomotive crews, to be thoroughly familiar with their work, follow train schedules to assure on-time running of the railroads; calls for all units to assist the railroad transportation sector in enabling the locomotives to pull greater loads and asks the factories, enterprises and mines with dedicated tracks and marshalling yards to have mechanized loaders and unloaders so that the trains can be loaded and unloaded immediately upon arrival; emphasizes production of more electric locomotives and large capacity freight cars, hardening of the rails, provision of spare parts, intensification of supervision of the railroads to bring about a new transformation in railroad transportation; calls upon the committees, ministries in the Administration Council and the factories and enterprises to uphold the decisions of the 18th plenum of the Fifth Central Committee, strengthen the weak links in railroad transportation and provide the necessary equipment, materials and spare parts to the railroad sector; exhorts all the party organizations and three revolutions team members in the railroad transportation sector to carry out the movement to emulate the unheralded heroes among the railroad workers, further intensify political organizational work and have them develop the revolutionary trait of implementing the instructions of Kim Il-song and their embodiment, party policy and thereby raise up railroad transportation one stage higher.

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## **N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

### **MAY 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED**

**Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 May 80 p 4**

[Text] The May issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

**Our Party Is a Glorious Party Which Succeeds and Develops the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Spirit**

**The Philosophical Principle on Which Chuche Thought Is Based.....** Kim Ch'ang-won

**Chuche Ideology Is a Truly Revolutionary Ideology Which Enhances National Pride and Independent Spirit.....** Pak T'ae-chun

**Continuous Revolution and Youth Work.....** Chi Chae-yong

**To Establish Socialist Lifestyle Is an Important Task in Cultural Revolution.....** Pak Sun-chae

**To Regularize Party Life Is an Important Guarantee for Training Party Members in Organizational Ideology.....** Ch'a Ch'ol-won

**Artistic Picture Shining With Love for the Fatherland --On Art Movie "Names Heroes" (Sections 1-10).....** Yi Chong-sun

**Our Socialistic Health System Brilliantly Embodying the Immortal Chuche Ideology.....** Pak Myong-pin

**Comprehensive Mechanization of Agricultural Management Is the Central Task for Technological Revolution in Agriculture.....** Chong Song-hwan

**Lofty and Precious Experience Our Party Had in Local Industrial Construction.....** Cho Sin-yon

**Characteristics of the Economic Crisis in South Korea Which Is Worsening Every Day.....** Pak Tong-kun

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTY CENTER'S ROLE AT SODUSU RECOUNTED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 18 Mar 80 p 2

[Article: "New History of Brilliant Sodusu"]

[Text] One of the highly prized modern bases in the northern part of our country is the Sodusu Electric Power Plant.

Pumping powerful breath and boiling vitality into our people's economy, which is striding forward with endless upsurges and innovations, basking in the grandeur of a chuche-type power industry, the Sodusu Power Plant is moving forward with great vitality, composing yet another inspiring tale in the unfolding of a new history.

Here in the power distribution control room of the Number 2 generating unit of the Sodusu Power Plant sit three persons clad in clean white clothes.

An elderly-looking man, who has immediate control over sending electricity as needed to the appropriate location, and a young girl are the power distribution workers controlling the Number 2 generating unit.

In addition, a youth not yet much beyond adolescence is a remote control operator who is controlling by himself the Number 1 generating unit, located some distance to the outside.

These three individuals, seated in a clean room decorated with flowers, mete out the power for the miracles and innovations of the myriads of sites of socialist construction--power which, flowing along hundreds of li of the new watercourse of the Sodusu and to the 100,000-kilovolt generators, was so laboriously produced.

One functionary, who has spent his life in power plants, was moved to tears of gratitude by the Sodusu Power Plant of today where a young SWYL [Socialist Working Youth League] member is so well versed in modern science and technology that he can monitor a succession of even minute changes in a large-scale generator with the flick of buttons and knobs, humming a pleasant tune:

"Turely this is the stuff that dreams are made of. One cannot conceive of such transformations as those today at Sodusu or the boundless blessings and dignity of power plant workers outside the bosom of the glorious party, which so brilliantly took to heart the lofty intentions of the great leader and the fatherly leader who consider the people to be most precious and who devote everything to their welfare."

Indeed, Sodusu is filled with such reflections on the history of great leadership and noble love.

It is a history of Sodusu in which a river, which had flowed for hundreds of thousands of years to the west, useless--hence its name, Sodusu--today flows to the east, rushing through steep mountains and working on behalf of the people.

It is a unique reality in which the springtime of automation, begun at Hwangchol, had but a single blossom along the several hundred li of the Sodusu watercourse, but by the time the last vestiges of hand labor were washed away, a great natural resource had been tamed by automation and remote control and could be harnessed at will.

It is a fact that, whenever people reflect on the Sodusu of today, which blooms forth beyond anything pictured as the ideal spring in the legends of our ancestors, they are deeply touched by labor of the great leader and the great love and favor shown by the glorious party center for Sodusu, and they are unable to put a price on their gratitude and good fortune.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The ultimate objective of our revolution is to build a prosperous fatherland and to make it possible for our people to live a life of abundance and well-being. To put it another way, we aim to build in our nation a socialist and communist paradise."

The great leader pushed his way along hundreds of li of raging revolutionary storm, devoting his entire life to the fatherland and the people.

Forty years ago the great leader, having rekindled the torch of restoring independence to the fatherland, stood at Samjiyon and, viewing the stately and beautiful rivers and mountains of the fatherland filled with riches, and proclaimed that we must quickly liberate the fatherland so that the abundant resources of Korea could be developed and used by our Korean people so that they could live a good life, free from envy of others. How great was the gratitude and hope that day in history for the Sodusu, as it flowed forth from the forests of Paektu and meandered back and forth, at the lofty and meaningful words of the great leader that every watercourse, every tree and even every stone in the fatherland was an asset to be used on behalf of the people.

In looking back at the history of Sodusu, how proud we are that this history followed in the sacred footprints of the great leader and was recorded under the outstretched hand of the great leader's wise leadership.

In March 1959, when the attention of the world's people was captured by the vigorous launching of the Chollima Movement, another astounding event took place:

The large-scale plans of the great leader for construction of the Sodusu Power Plant were revealed.

At that time the great leader, whose plan to use the Sodusu watercourse to benefit the people had matured, personally visited North Hamgyong Province and said that the water of the Sodusu--a tributary of the Tuman River--should be dammed and diverted to the east so as to increase the water head, and that a large power plant should be built, and spent long hours outlining each stage and the course that the waterway should take. In so doing, construction of the power plant was quickly started, and over the years until the time it was completed, he provided great confidence and devotion.

It was in this way that the great nature-remolding work of diverting the flow of the Sodusu to benefit the people was launched.

The course of the Sodusu diverted...For days the breadth of the Hamgyong Range trembled with the flow of water!

Such a tremendous nature-remolding enterprise could be undertaken only in our country under the guidance of the fatherly leader, who puts the benefit of the people first and who will make both nature and society serve the people, and who intends that the people be blessed with an independent and creative life.

Hearing these words, youth were choked with emotion and flocked to the power plant construction site.

The hearts of the entire nation were drawn there. In this way the flames of a struggle to subdue nature that had never been seen before in history quickly flared up.

So much depended on great leadership and warm affection at each step of creation and struggle to bend the Sodusu watercourse to the benefit of the people.

Putting aside rest and affairs of state, the fatherly leader inquired daily as to the status of construction of the power plant, providing invaluable instructions and solving problems every day.

Each time he embarked on on-the-spot guidance in remote places and visited North Hamgyong Province, he turned first to the construction of the Sodusu Power Plant, stating that the Sodusu Power Plant should be constructed using our own plans and our own strength and that everything should be devoted to the

rapid completion of the plant. Giving instructions on the course and methods of construction of the power plant, the great leader provided new chuche-type construction methods and displayed tremendous confidence by launching at Sodusu the exemplary model of the shock battle. He repeatedly demonstrated his endless affection by asking that his greetings be conveyed to the construction workers who were struggling valiantly, despite bitter cold and other hardships.

With the trust and love of the great leader, a miracle was pieced together, and through the force of creation the Sodusu Power Plant rose up as a grand edifice within a short period of time--a prime mover for prosperity and a signal of well-being.

The Sodusu Power Plant, which rose up under the grand planning and wise leadership of the great leader, today is celebrating the advent of automation and remote control under the guiding light of the party.

In April 1975 the benevolent rays of the glorious party center fell warmly here.

The glorious rays of guidance of our party, which was opening a new chapter of automation and remote control of the watercourses of Sodusu created by the great leader, even today warm the hearts of the people.

The rays of guidance of the glorious party center, who shed spring-like rays of automation on the Sodusu, which drives several power plants as it flows to the Eastern Sea as part of a union of all watercourses which feed into the Tuman River--the river which finds its source at the peak of the sacred mountain of the revolution, Paektu, and winds its way through the Paektu forests.... Here indeed the sacred intentions of our party are found in abundance.

The people of Sodusu, who accepted the sacred intentions of the party and day after day pushed forward the automation and remote controlization of the power plant, have not cooled their heated emotions.

Paektusan--it was here that the age of chuche dawned; the grand plans of our party which were begun on the first morning of our fatherland have from that time on deeply touched the hearts of the people.

The conversion of the Sodusu Power Plant to remote control is permeated with the warm love of our party, which is brilliantly bringing to pass the lofty intention of the fatherly leader to completely liberate our people from different and arduous labor.

Every step under the wise leadership of our party in remolding mankind, nature and society in accordance with the demands of chuche has been filled with the boundless love of wanting to create an independent and creative life for our people and youth, and each and every stage at which the springtime of overall automation has bloomed in this land has been overflowing with the benevolent affection of a party which wants to provide our people with civilized and modern places of work which are resplendent with the brilliance of communism.

The glorious party center set forth the realization of overall automation as a glorious work which would fulfill the people's long-cherished hopes through a grand revolution of developing the economy in accordance with the demands of chuche, and, after establishing a model at Hwangchol, extended his helping hand of benevolent guidance to vigorously lead the struggle to achieve the automation and remote a controlization of the Sodusu Power Plant.

The glorious party center unsparingly provided the equipment and machinery for automation, and, when power plant workers and technicians lost confidence in themselves, restored their faith and thanked them; when technology was lacking, he gave them wisdom, and when they came up against obstacles, he infused in them an indomitable militancy and revolutionary spirit of self-sufficiency and arduous labor, lavishing on them love and benevolent affection each step of the way.

With their acceptance of the sacred intent of the party, and the helping hand of the party's benevolent leadership, the working class and youth of Sodusu set forth with surging strength and wisdom, from their first step, along the road to automation and remote control.

In so doing, the unique reality in which a single young SWYL member operates, by remote control, a power plant of similar scale some tens of meters away and monitors with one eye the condition of a watercourse several hundred li in length, has come to pass, and the springtime of automation and remote control blooms over the surging wa er of the Sodusu.

The working class and youth of the Sodusu Power Plant have become masters of automation and remote control at a power plant where the last vestiges of difficult and arduous labor have been eliminated.

They hold the nerves of the countless parts of a power plant in a single hand, maximizing the output of the generators, and each month exceed the electric power production plan, giving great pleasure and satisfaction to the leader.

Even now, each time they bask in the great honor of receiving the benevolent expression of thanks from the fatherly leader, the working class and youth of Sodusu look up to the star of guidance and shed tears of blessings and happiness, and pledge themselves anew to follow the path of endless loyalty under the guidance of the glorious party center, holding high the great leader.

Today the new generation of Sodusu consistently says the same thing:

"The new history of the Sodusu, flowing as it does to serve the well-being of the people, was initiated by the great leader and is being made even more resplendent by our party.

"Through the transformation of Sodusu, we have been made even more aware that nowhere in the world is there a people with greater blessings and pride than we, who have the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center, and that our future under the leadership of the fatherly leader and the party promises only victory and glory."

Truely the new history recorded in the new watercourse of the Sodusu, celebrating its time of Spring, is a history of the wise leadership of the great leader and a history of the benevolent leadership of the party, and is a history of the love of the fatherly leader and the glorious party center for the people.

The Sodusu, the source of this great epic of history, even now is rushing exuberantly along its new watercourse.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

**NORTH KOREA ESTABLISHES FOURTH MINISTRY OF MACHINE INDUSTRY**

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 69, Mar-Apr 80 pp 10

[Article: "The Fourth Ministry of Machine Industry Appears"]

[Text] As a supervisory government body over all machine industry, North Korea has set up an organization called the Department of Machine Industry or Committee of Machine Industry (or Ministry of Machine Industry) under the State Administrative Council. The change of names of government organizations such as department, committee or ministry is based on either the change of national government structure (as exemplified by the Ministry of Machine Industry in December 1972, when the cabinet system was replaced by the State Administrative Council), or the change within the organization itself such as the Ministry of Machine Industry (or Committee of Machine Industry). Whenever an organizational name was changed, KITA CHOSEN KENKYU attempted to analyze how it was changed because we believed that the name change occurred as a result of reorganization of the government body. We reported in the 60th edition on page 90 and 66th edition on page 16 that the old Ministry of Machine Industry was sub-divided in January 1970 into the First Ministry of Machine Industry, the Second Ministry of Machine Industry and the Third Ministry of Machine Industry. Now, the Fourth Ministry of Machine Industry was confirmed by NODONG SINMUN report of 19 March 1980. We have previously reported that the First Ministry controlled large machinery, machine tools, heavy electric equipment and light electric equipment; the Second Ministry controlled military logistical supplies and ship's engines; and the Third Ministry controlled transportation equipment except railroad and ships. The estimation is based on various North Korean articles as reported in the 60th issue, pages 91 and 92 of this publication. However, the nature of machinery under the control of the Fourth Ministry is almost impossible to determine because the existence of the Fourth Ministry was confirmed recently and thus we lack information on it. But even when there was the greatest division in the ministries in charge of the machine industry during the period covering the establishment of North Korean government to the time of recent report, it never went beyond the Third Ministry of Machine Industry (or Committee or Department); therefore, the machines under the control of the Fourth Ministry could possibly be electronic devices which would be a new field for North Korea.

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**IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT STRESSED**

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Ho Yong-ik: "Improving Enterprise Management Is an Important Means of Normalizing Production"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proposed in his New Year's message the normalization of production in every sector of the people's economy as one of the central tasks of this year's socialist economic construction, and he put significant emphasis on improving economic guidance and enterprise management so as to meet the demands of the taean work system.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught us:

"In order to normalize production, economic guidance and enterprise management must be improved in such a way as to meet the demands of the taean system."

Improving enterprise management at factories and enterprises in all sectors of the people's economy to meet the demands of the taean work system is an essential requirement for normalizing production at a high level. Normalization of production is an important program for increasing production by means of effectively utilizing the economic base which has been already provided.

If production is to be increased constantly, a program of effectively utilizing the existing economic base must be worked out, together with the formation of new productive capacity by quickening the basic constructions. Utilization of the existing economic base at maximum effectiveness permits a further growth of productivity and a quick increase of national income with the existing equipment, materials, and labor.

The economic base which our people have built through self-reliance and indefatigable struggle under the judicious leadership of the party is indeed enormous and its potential is very great. If this powerful economic base is utilized to its maximum efficiency, it would be possible to hasten even further the overall economic development of the nation and to raise further the livelihood of the people without putting in large resources.

The problem of normalizing production at a high level today depends largely on implementation of enterprise management in factories and enterprises.

Factories and enterprises are the basic units of social production where production is directly organized and carried out. Accordingly, good enterprise management at factories and enterprises has a significant meaning for the normalization of production and the quickening of the nation's economic construction. Only by organizing enterprise management well can the utilization of machinery and facilities be heightened, can the conditions for the maximization of producers' capacity be fully guaranteed, and can plans be implemented on a daily, monthly, periodic and index basis without fail. When this is realized, cooperative production at the level of all of society will also be ensured, and a well-balanced development of the overall people's economy will likewise be guaranteed effectively.

The taean work system which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided for is the communist form of economic management, thoroughly embodying the great chuche thoughts and the mass line, and it is the most scientific and revolutionary system of enterprise management. The superiority and validity of the taean work system and its enormous dynamics have already been clearly proven through practice. If enterprise management is constantly improved according to the demands of the taean work system in every factory and enterprise, all problems arising from the normalization of production can be effectively solved, and an unparalleled transformation can be achieved in socialist construction.

Improving enterprise management according to the demands of the taean work system is, above all, an important requirement for doing planning work well in factories and enterprises.

Socialist economy is a planned economy, and all productive and entrepreneurial activities of factories and enterprises in a socialist society are carried out according to plans. Without planning, the people's economy cannot advance a single step, nor can factories and enterprises operate separately.

The planning work of factories and enterprises constitutes one of the basic parts of enterprise management. The plan established by factories and enterprises is a monthly battle plan, and it constitutes a basis for organizing production according to the demands of the national plan. The results of production in factories and enterprises will depend largely on how the monthly battle plan is set up. In order for the production of an enterprise to be effective, labor, machine facilities, raw materials, and other materials, must be combined rationally without any loose ends. These elements of production are combined in a concrete form in the process of setting up the monthly battle plan. Should the battle plan be set up without scientific foresight regarding the essential conditions necessary for production, confusion would ensue not only in production but also in enterprise management as a whole. Should this happen, it would be impossible, as a result, to implement the national plan or to normalize production at a high level.

Improving enterprise management makes it possible, first of all, to set up a scientific mobilization battle plan put together concretely by accurately calculating labor, facilities, materials, and other elements of production. Also, it guarantees the planned and balanced development of production by making it possible to maintain the exact order and balance for the first third, second third, and last third of the monthly production. In this manner, the planned tasks of the people's economy assigned to factories and enterprises can be carried out on a daily, monthly, and periodic basis, and production can be normalized at a high level as the national plan demands.

Accommodating enterprise management to the demands of the taean work system is also an important means of further improving facilities management work at factories and enterprises.

Owing to the judicious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, modern machine facilities are provided in all factories and enterprises of our country. These machine facilities play an important role in heightening the productivity and increasing the wealth of the nation. Only by doing good work in the facilities management at all sectors and all units of the people's economy will it be possible to heighten even more the rate of utilizing machine facilities, thereby increasing production constantly.

Facilities management occupies an important place in enterprise management, and it is one of the basic conditions for normalizing production. Machine facilities are a powerful weapon of modern production, and the modern productive process is the operational process of machine facilities. Modern production depends largely on the technological conditions of machine facilities. No matter how high may be the zeal of producers, and no matter how well assured may be the availability of raw material and other materials, a full-load and full-capacity operation cannot be guaranteed and normalization of production cannot be attained if the facilities are not in good condition. Therefore, heightening the rate of operation for machine facilities by emphasizing facilities management work is very significant.

In order to carry out the planned tasks on a daily, monthly, and periodic basis without fail by utilizing the existing facilities fully, it is necessary to make the masses participate actively in facilities management work.

Workers are the masters of facilities management as well as the masters of production. Persons who are engaged in production by utilizing the machine facilities are the producers, and it is these people who are in charge of managing the facilities. Therefore, whether the normalization of production can be achieved or not depends largely on how the workers are mobilized for facilities management work.

Making facilities management work into the work of the masses themselves is an important requirement of the taean work system, which is an embodiment of the mass line. When all producers participate in facilities management work with a masterly manner, they will cherish and love the machine facilities

as if they are their own eyes, and they will endeavor to handle them according to technical regulations and the standard rules of operation. It will also make them do the checking, maintenance, and repair works at an appropriate time, thus preventing equipment breakdowns and enhancing the technical improvement of the facilities. Should this be realized, it would be possible not only to normalize production by fully utilizing every facility and every machine, but also to prolong the life of productive facilities.

Improving enterprise management to meet the demands of the taean work system also is an important way of assuring the supply of materials and economizing resources to the maximum extent.

Productive process is the process of consuming raw materials and other materials, and the normalization of production presupposes the assurance of raw materials and other materials.

Amid the course in which our party's policy of technological revolution and its policy of chuche transformation, the modernization and scientific revolution of the people's economy are now being brilliantly carried out, new industrial sectors are being created, and the sectorial structure of the people's economy is newly perfected in our country. Furthermore, the program of the large-size conversion, modernization, and high-speed conversion of productive facilities is being actively pushed. Under these circumstances, the timely supply of raw materials and other materials necessary for production is an important guarantee of the smooth implementation of modern production.

Delivering raw materials and other materials to production sites and machines by sorting them according to their different descriptions, sizes, and qualities is one of the important superiorities of the taean system. Only by assuring the availability of raw materials and other materials prior to production by means of organizing enterprise management well will it be possible to utilize to the maximum extent the workers' 480 hours of labor and to tap the productive capacity of machine facilities to the fullest extent.

To produce more and produce better with the existing facilities and materials by means of finding out every inner potential and of struggling vigorously to economize is the consistent policy of our party.

This year we should continue to accelerate, in accordance with party policy, the electrification of the railroads, to develop new mines, to build embankments for rivers and streams, and to push vigorously the nature-remaking projects for constructing hydroelectric plants. For the purpose of improving the technical equipment in many sectors of the people's economy, of increasing the production of large machine facilities necessary to launch the nature-remaking projects, and of increasing the production of the extraction equipment necessary for the production of even more coal and minerals, there must be more raw materials and other materials. Only by launching the struggle to vigorously economize on materials in all sectors and all units of the people's economy will it be possible to quicken the production of those facilities which have significance for the people's economy, and to manage more thriftily the overall livelihood of the nation.

Factories and enterprises in all sectors of the people's economy, by establishing strict rules and regulations in the utilization and maintenance of materials through the ceaseless improvement of enterprise management, must eliminate the waste and (sa-chang) of raw materials and other materials, and must make sure that every gram of iron, piece of timber, and drop of oil are used more effectively for the economic development of the nation.

Strengthening economic guidance and the program of enterprise management is an important and responsible work for displaying the superiority of the socialist economic system and for quickening production and construction.

All sectors and all units of the people's economy, by ceaselessly improving economic guidance and enterprise management to meet the demands of the existing development, must display even more highly the great dynamics of the taean system, and must vigorously push forward the worthy struggle to complete this year's plan for the people's economy ahead of time and prior to the Sixth Party Congress.

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## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### CHINESE ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO WIWON POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 68, Feb 80 pp 4-14

[Text] The Direction of Sino-Korean Cooperation in the 1980's

1980 began with the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. The attitude of the socialist countries and communist parties of various countries toward the problem of Afghanistan is drawing attention as a test case to show friendly relations with the Soviet Union, and North Korea is no exception. With the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S.-Soviet detente has collapsed and the revelation of the move of North Korea, which shares its border with both the Soviet Union and China, will have significant influence on the Asian situation. There are two similar examples of this: The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and the Sino-Vietnamese War of last year. In regard to the invasion of Cambodia by Vietnam which took place on 4 January of last year, North Korea clearly took the position of criticizing Vietnam (NODONG SINMUN 13 January 1979 editorial). Because North Korea's position of criticizing Vietnam was regarded as "anti-Soviet and pro-Chinese," it invited the reaction of the Soviet Union. As a result, North Korea officially made clear of its leaning toward the Soviet Union. Against this move, China took a counter-measure toward North Korea--all of these were treated in detail in issue No 66 of KITA CHOSEN KENKYU. Because the countermeasure China took toward North Korea completely deviated from the traditional concept of the Sino-Korean relations, this institute considered it to be an important change in the relations of the two nations and has been paying attention to the trends of the Sino-Korean relations ever since. Then by January an important announcement was made by China. That was an announcement for "joint construction of an electric power plant" by North Korea and China.

This article explores the trend of the Sino-North Korean relations at the start of the 1980's by focusing on the significance of this announcement.

#### (1) Reports on the Construction of Electric Power Plant

The announcement for the joint construction of an electric power plant by North Korea and China was made by BEIJING RADIO on 26 January: RP on 30 January.

The announcement said: "The 32nd regular meeting of the board of directors of the Chinese-Korean Amnok River Hydroelectric Power Company was held in Beijin from 14 December to 26 January. Both parties signed the resolution at the 32nd meeting of the board of directors. The meeting ratified the production, basic construction and financial account of the Sup'ung and Unbong power plants for 1978, as well as for the 1979 plan, and the problem of constructing the Taep'yongman and Wiwon Power Plants was discussed."

The North Korean side, on the other hand, broadcast on the same day and in the newspapers on the next day, "The 32nd meeting of the Chinese-Korean Amnok River Hydroelectric Power Company," but the details of the power plants were omitted.

#### (2) On the Chinese-Korean Joint Operation of Hydro-electric Plant

This was the first time in 21 years that China and North Korea have jointly constructed a power plant and when the Taep'yongman Power Plant and the Wiwon Power Plant are completed, they will be the third and fourth power plants jointly constructed by China and North Korea. The power plants constructed jointly by China and North Korea thus far are the Sup'ung Power Plant and the Unbong Power Plant (see Map A).

Of these, the Unbong Power Plant was completed in 1970--its full-scale construction began in 1960 upon completing the Unbong line in 1959 to transport materials. "The protocol concerning the construction of the Amnok River Hydro-electric Power Plant" was exchanged in September 1958 in Beijing. It is a well-known fact that the major reason for requiring about 10 years in the construction of the power plant was the existence of political differences between China and North Korea. For its construction, China assumed the construction of the waterway and the power station located in its territory, and North Korea assumed that of the dam embankment located in her territory; and at the time both Chinese and North Korean territories sustained considerable flood damages.

The Sup'ung Power Plant, which has a total capacity of 700,000 kw, is located about 180 km down stream (North P'yongan Province) along the Amnok River from the Unbong Power Plant (Chakang Province), and it is the largest hydro-electric power plant in North Korea. The power plant is not a newly constructed one: The three countries--China, North Korea and the Soviet Union--reconstructed in the latter half of the 1950's the power plant that had been built before the war by the Government General.

Both the Unbong and the Sup'ung power plants are being jointly operated by "the Korean-Chinese Amnok River Hydro-electric Power Company." The company is managed by holding regular meetings alternately in Beijing and P'yongyang in January every year: The distribution of its operating expenses and water concessionary rights and the jurisdictional problem of the dam and the problem of territory (since 1977 North Korea incorporated the waterway

and the power station of the Unbong Power Plant into its own territory)<sup>1</sup> are the usual points of discussion. A power plant located on the border river tends to create disputes between the two countries over the construction and operation. But launching into construction of a new power plant at this time must be related to the hard-pressed economic demand of North Korea;<sup>2</sup> but, as for China, it can be related to political aspects, aside from the fact that the construction site is on the Amnok River system.

The current industrial power of North Korea is relatively high, and construction of the Taedong River Power Plant (capacity: 450,000 kw) which is now under way is carried out by its own means. Large scale projects, such as the Sodusu Power Plant, are built with the cooperation of the Siemens Company of West Germany,<sup>3</sup> and there is no need for China's co-operation as far as the construction of the power plant itself is concerned. Besides, in the case of building the Unbong Power Plant the Amnok River had to be blocked, and there were special circumstances, such as the common ownership of the water resource being China and North Korea, and the necessity of relocating many Chinese people who were living in the border region after completing the dam. In the case of the Wiwon Power Plant, however, the border river Amnok itself is not involved, and the construction is done in the inland of North Korea, although it is the same river system. Thus, the power plant is not such that China must take charge of the construction, unlike the Unbong Power Plant. Accordingly, there is nothing North Korean can gain, except China's abundant labor force. Moreover, since hydraulic turbines and other technological fields are probably handled by various advanced countries, it is inconceivable that the Chinese side had a great influence over it. In addition, since there are two kinds of data reported by Japan and the Soviet Union concerning the power industry of China, we will refer to these.

The following table shows data collected by this institute concerning the Sup'ung Power Plant and the Unbong Power Plant which are jointly operated by China and North Korea.<sup>4</sup> Data on the Wiwon Power Plant shown in the right-hand column are the summary presentation of those which will be described in the following pages. Data on the T'aep'yongman Power Plant are totally unknown, but Samsu County in South Hamgyong Province can be pointed out as the presumed site.

	Sup'ung Hydro-electric Power Plant	Unbong Hydro-electric Power Plant	Wiwon Hydro-electric Power Plant
Location:	Sup'ung Workers' District, Sakchu County, North P'yongyang Province	Unbong Workers' District, Chasong County, Chagang Province	Wiwon County, Changang Province (the vice dam embankment site)
Utilization River:	Amnok River	Amnok River	Wiwon River (upstream of the Amnok River)

Capacity of the facilities:	700 thousand (largest in North Korea)	400 thousand kw	Unknown
Period of construction:	Reconstructed the one built by the Government General	1960-1970	1971-
Treaties on which construction is based:	None	Protocol concerning the joint construction of the Amnok River Unbong Hydroelectric Power Plant (27 September 1958, Beijing)	Unknown
Contents of Co-operation	China--supply of labor force (Reconstruction expenses provided by the Soviet Union gratis)	China--construction of waterway and power station North Korea--construction of dam embankment	China--supply of labor force (assumed)
Form of utilization	China--use of a half of electricity North Korea--use of a half of electricity	China--receipt of 50% of water concessionary rights in the form of materials or cash North Korea--use of most of electricity	
Points of Disputes	Distribution of electricity (especially during the period of drought)  Distribution of the operating expenses	Distribution of electricity (especially during the period of drought)  Distribution of operating expenses	Territorial problem (the waterway and the power station built by China are on the northern shore of the Amnok River, and both China and North Korea claim them to belong to their own territories)

Means of transportation	Use of the P'yong-puk Line (Chongjin-Chongsu)	Use of the Unbong Line (Manp'o-Unbong) part of the line leading to the Unbong station passes through the Chinese side of the Amnok River. The line was opened in 1959	On 20 October 1979, construction of the rail line between Pyol and Wiwon was decided
Contents of facilities	Reconstructed after the war from the one built by the Government General before the war. The Government General installed seven units of the 100,000 kw generator made by Hitachi; of these, 320,000 kw was transmitted to Manchuria and 480,000 kw to Korea. After the war, the generators were taken away by the Soviet Army (the number of units is unknown); but, after the Korean War, the Soviet Union supplied 100,000 kw generators and there are seven units as of now.		
Problematic points	Because it is in the same river system as the Sup'ung Power Plant the Unbong Power Plant, the power capacity will decrease. Aging of the facilities. Breakdowns are numerous.		

The State of Electric Power in China (A) --- From CHUGOKU SORAN, (Kasumi yamakai, Tokyo, 1978)

The electric power industry of China became rapidly developed by the 1970's and it is the most modernized sector among all industrial sectors of China. China's largest power plant is the Liujiaxia Hydroelectric Power Plant located in Gansu Province which has a total capacity of 1,225,000 kw (North Korea's largest power plant is the Sup'ung Hydroelectric power plant with 700,000 kw), and its facilities are mostly automated.

Those power plants with the capacity of 200,000 kw or more which have been completed in the last several years are the Danjiakou Hydroelectric Power Plant (900,000 kw), the Chaayang Power Plant (400,000 kw), the Laiwu Power Plant (375,000 kw), the Xindian Power Plant (200,000 kw), the Danjia Power Plant (200,000 kw) and others; and the proportion which these large-sized or medium-sized power plants occupy in the electricity-generating capacity of the whole country presumably amounts to about 90 percent.

Technologically, there are some very excellent ones. The technology of "the double-internal-water-cooling-method steam turbine," developed solely by China, is highly appraised by the West. Compared to the Western method of cooling the rotor coil by hydrogen, the said method cools the stator and rotor coils with water, and it has an excellent technical advantage of reducing the volume of generator.

The 125,000 kw-plant, utilizing this technology, was completed in Shanghai in 1969, and lately those with the capacity of 200,000 to 300,000 kw are being built in various regions. (Summary)

The State of Electric Power in China (B) --- From KYOKUTO NO SHOMONDAI, "The Problems of the Far East," December 1979, p 83 (The Far Eastern Institute of the Soviet Far Eastern Academy, Progress Publication, Moscow, Japanese language edition)

Name of Country	Electric Power Output		Comparison with China	
	Absolute Number	Per Capita	Total	Per Inhabitant
	Unit--Billion Kw Hour	Unit--Kw Hour	Output (Times)	(Times)
World	7254	1759	-	11.1
Soviet Union	1150	4442	8.4	28.1
U.S.A.	2300	10609	16.8	67.2
Japan	533	4681	3.9	29.6
W. Germany	326.3	5483	2.4	34.7
England	289.4	5173	2.1	32.7
China	137	158	-	-

Source: THE 1977 NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE SOVIET UNION, 1978, pp 73-76, KYOKUTO NO SHOMONDAI, No 4, 1978, p 39

### (3) The Wiwon Power Plant

With regard to the Wiwon Power Plant, North Korea has already reported 2 years ago in December 1977 at the first session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly that the construction of the power plant "had begun with the 6-year plan (1971-1976) and that it was currently under way, and that construction would be actively pushed under the second 7-year plan (1978-1984)."

Although there is almost no report about its current progress from the North Korean side, President Kim Il-song had instructed "to construct a railway from Wiwon County to Pyolo of Manp'o City" (Map C) at the Chagang Provincial Party Congress which was held in October of last year. Its full-scale construction depends on the transportation of materials after this railway is completed. This institute assumed the construction site to be the Wiwon River located about 18 km toward inland from the Amnok River (see Map B). This assumption is based on two grounds: (1) The instruction of President Kim Il-song as mentioned above; (2) Construction of three power plants in the same river system excessively lowers the generating power, thereby making the plants uneconomical to operate. Because both the Sup'ung Power Plant and the Unbong Power Plant are located at the Amnok River, electric power declines during the period of drought, and is one of the reasons for the constant power shortage of North Korea. Thus, it would be reasonable to think that North Korea will avoid constructing more power plants [at this river]. The "Wiwon station" at one end of the proposed rail line does indicate the construction site of the Wiwon Power Plant shown in Map B, and the "Pyolo station" at the other end can be considered to be the assembling point for Chinese and North Korean construction materials coming in via the Manp'o Line (there is a railway from Manp'o to China). For this reason, real Chinese construction support is expected.

In regard to the Wiwon Power Plant, this institute has thus far mentioned that: (A) Construction of the power plant was targeted for the 6-year plan; (B) (A) was clarified by North Korea in 1977. From these two points and the Chinese report described in section (1), the following question naturally arises.

That is, North Korea announced in 1971 construction of the Wiwon Power Plant, or in other words an agreement to build the Wiwon Power Plant by China and North Korea was reached prior to 1971; but why did China announce it in January 1980? The discrepancy between North Korea and China about their reporting can be seen not only in the timing of the announcement, but also in its contents. For instance, the contents of the Chinese report, as described in section (1), is to construct jointly the Wiwon Power Plant (and the Taep'yongman Power Plant) and to assist the construction of the power plant, but North Korea did not touch upon the matter of assistance at all. In regard to this difference in the attitudes of the two sides, this institute has the following opinion.

#### (4) Contradiction Between China and North Korea

As in the case with the Sup'ung Power Plant, the Unbong Power Plant and the Wiwon Power Plant, there is a considerable number of cases where China gave assistance to North Korea, but North Korea has not revealed these facts at all in its newspapers even though "China's assistance" actually exists. This can be construed only as a blatant refusal to report. China, too, has not revealed thus far through its official reporting channel what assistance was given and what was exported to North Korea.

But, RENMIN RIBAO of October 19 last year reported that the Ponghwa Refinery, the P'yongyang Subway System, the Chongch'on River Coal Power Plant and the Hungnam Chemical Fertilizer Complex received Chinese assistance, thus announcing publicly for the first time China's assistance to North Korea. As mentioned in the first part of this article that this institute had pointed out in the 66th issue of this journal, this unprecedented behavior of China in the 30 years of the Korean-Chinese relations was a counter-measure to the North Korea's first demonstration of last year of the close DPRK-USSR economic relationship.

China has unilaterally reported that the Ponghwa Refinery (the second 7-year plan), the P'yongyang Subway System (the first 7-year plan) and the Ch'ongch'on River Coal Power Plant (the first 7-year plan) have all been constructed as goals of North Korea's long-range economic plan and that they were constructed through Chinese assistance, and this is exactly the same in the case of the Wiwon Power Plant. Inasmuch as these things took place at the time North Korea came to take on anti-Soviet posture, this institute interpreted it to be a measure taken by China to check North Korea. But, because the same thing happened again this year, we interpret that to be not a temporary countermeasure, but that a qualitatively different element hitherto unknown in Korean-Chinese relations is taking hold.

If the relationship between China and North Korea is to be defined, it would be "the relationship of isms." The relationship between the two countries is, first of all, based on the idea of respecting each other's ideologies. North Korea is upholding "the independent line according to the chuche thoughts," and it has been mounting a national effort to hide all the facts about economic assistance from foreign countries, at least from the eyes of its citizens. China duly respected this national effort, and has not publicly revealed the fact about her assistance for 30 years until today. This was the highest gentlemen's agreement, so to speak, between the countries, for China never said a word about it even when the confrontation between China and North Korea reached its peak in 1967, the year prior to the advocacy of the independent line. Therefore, China's public announcement about "the assistance" seems to indicate the collapse of "the relationship of isms" and a qualitative change in the Chinese-Korean relations. Needless to say, this is related to the fact that China became a pragmatic country stressing its economic priority after discarding its inseparable political-economic position and raising the "four modernizations" signposts upon entering the era of Deng Xiaoping. China has expanded and deepened its economic relations with the U.S., Japan and various advanced Western European countries one after another. Its political attitude changed accordingly. This became bluntly apparent from the fact that the top Chinese leaders have suggested several times to the West that with regard to the question of the unification of the Korean Peninsula, they did not necessarily think the unification to be desirable, and that RENMIN RIBAO commented in 27 January last year [1979] that it "welcomed" President Pak's proposal to reopen the North-South dialogue. However, China has limited such a non-ideological and pragmatic attitude only to the West,

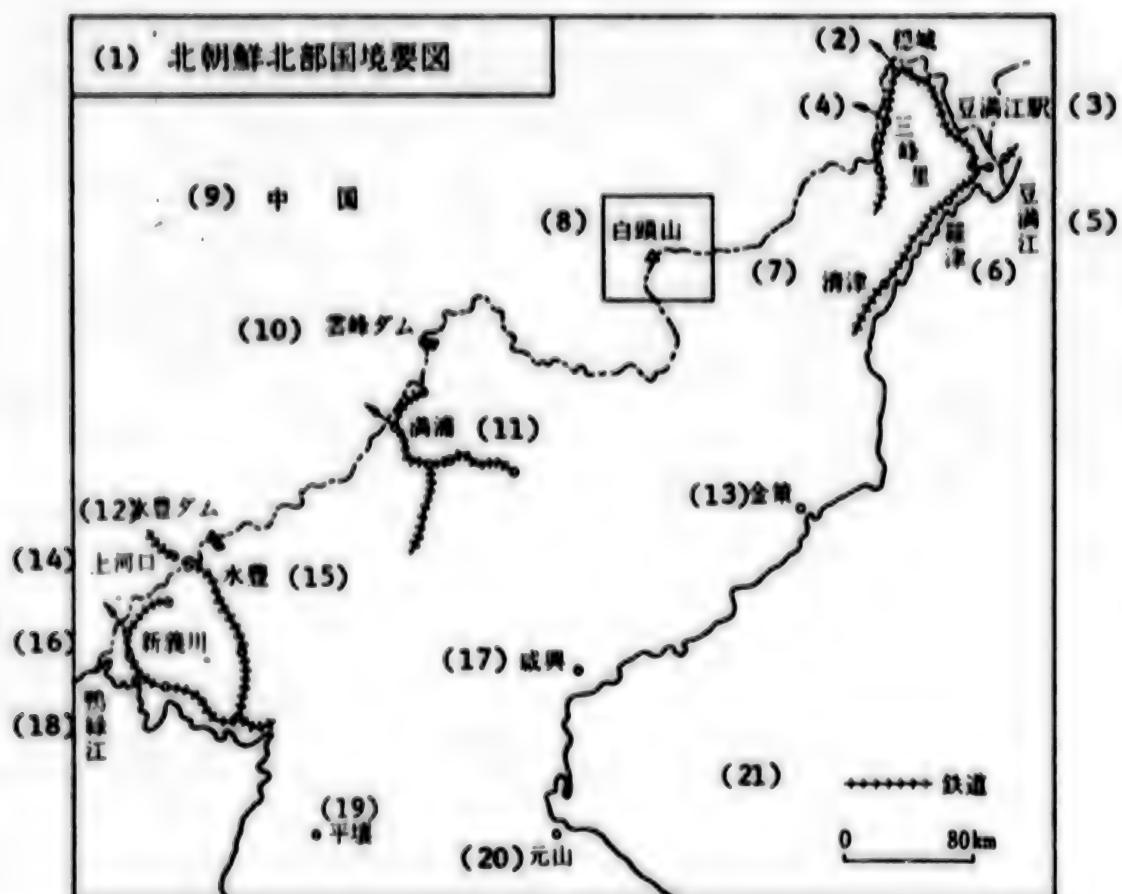
and it has never made it official in the Chinese-Korean relations. This institute believes that the report made in the 19 October RENMIN RIBAO of last year may not be the first instance of the public declaration to let North Korea know of the shift to a non-ideological and pragmatic policy in the Korean-Chinese relations. Would it be possible that the Korean-Chinese relations will become a modernized one in the future?

To restate it, this changed DPRK-PRC relationship, which is qualitatively different from the past, is the same as the Korean-Soviet relationship. That is, the pattern of China publicly stating its assistance to North Korea but North Korea never mentioning it is exactly the same as that of the Soviet Union--the Soviet Union capitalizes on every opportunity to emphasize its assistance to North Korea in the newspapers while North Korea has never touched on it. It can be said that the more sensitive North Korea becomes about "the aid relations," the clearer its ideological rigidity becomes. But when China showed its non-ideological [stance] toward North Korea, the policies of the Soviet Union and China toward North Korea, the two powerful countries that give aid to North Korea, became completely alike. One may say that this must be a very unfamiliar and new development for North Korea.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. CHOSEN CHIZUCHO [Map of North Korea], Hakuo Shobo, 1977
2. "Development of hydelectric power and correct regulation of water strengthen the national economic power, and they are the great nature building task that change the shape of the land.... Through hydroelectric plant construction, we will correctly determine the order of the construction objectives." (Report by Yi Chi-ch'an, minister of Power Industry and member of the party Central Committee at the 19th plenum of the 5th Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, which was held from 11-12 December 1979)
3. KITA CHOSEN NO KOGYO, [North Korean Plant Data], Part 1
4. From the above report, as well as from KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 57

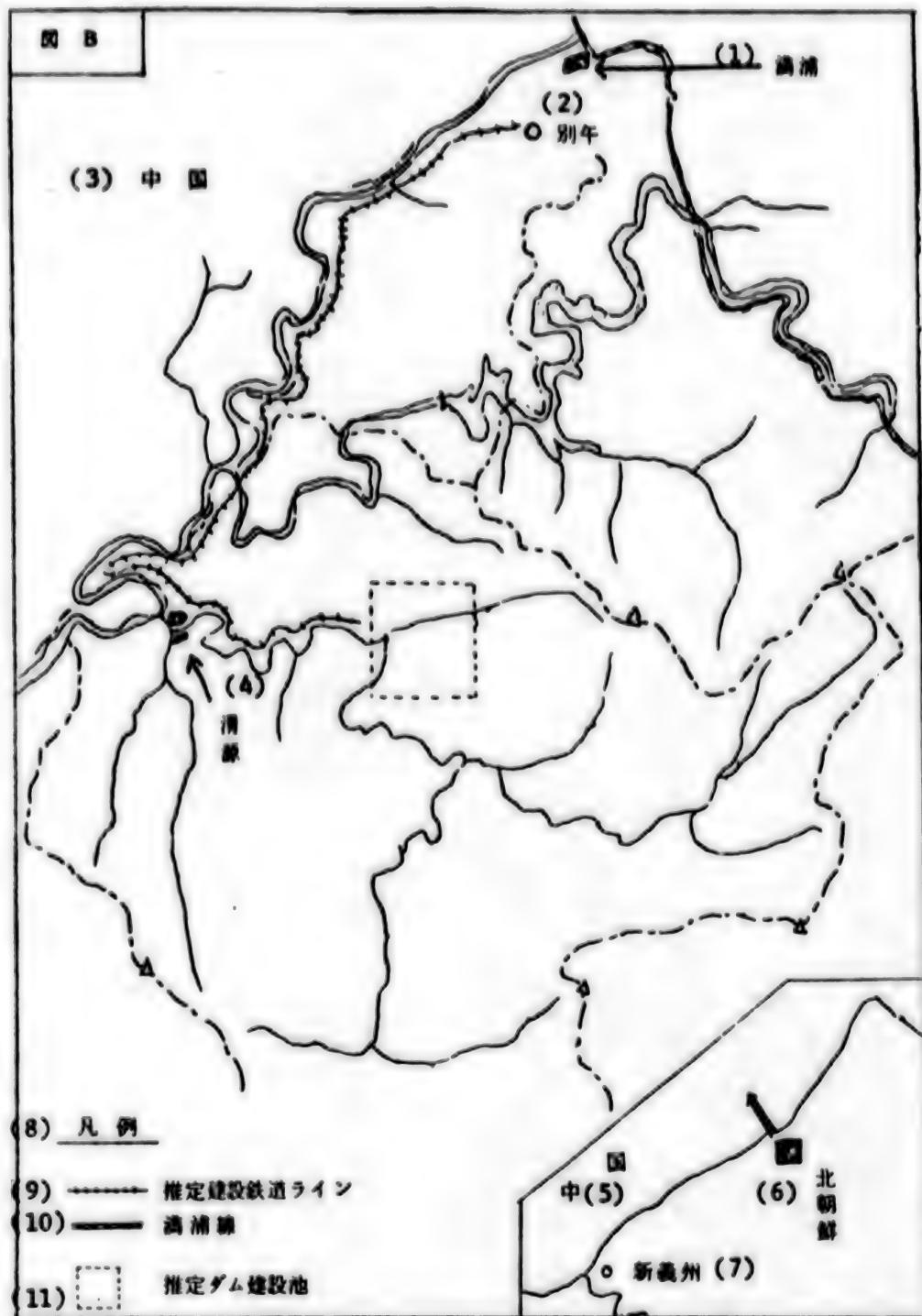
Map A



Key:

1. Map of Northern Border Region of North Korea	11. Manpo
2. Unsong	12. Supung Dam
3. Tumangang Station	13. Kim Chaek
4. Sampongri	14. Shanghekou
5. Tuman River	15. Supung
6. Najin	16. Sinuiju
7. Chongjin	17. Hamhung
8. Paektu Mountain	18. Amnok River
9. China	19. Pyongyang
10. Unbong Dam	20. Wonsan
	21. Railroad

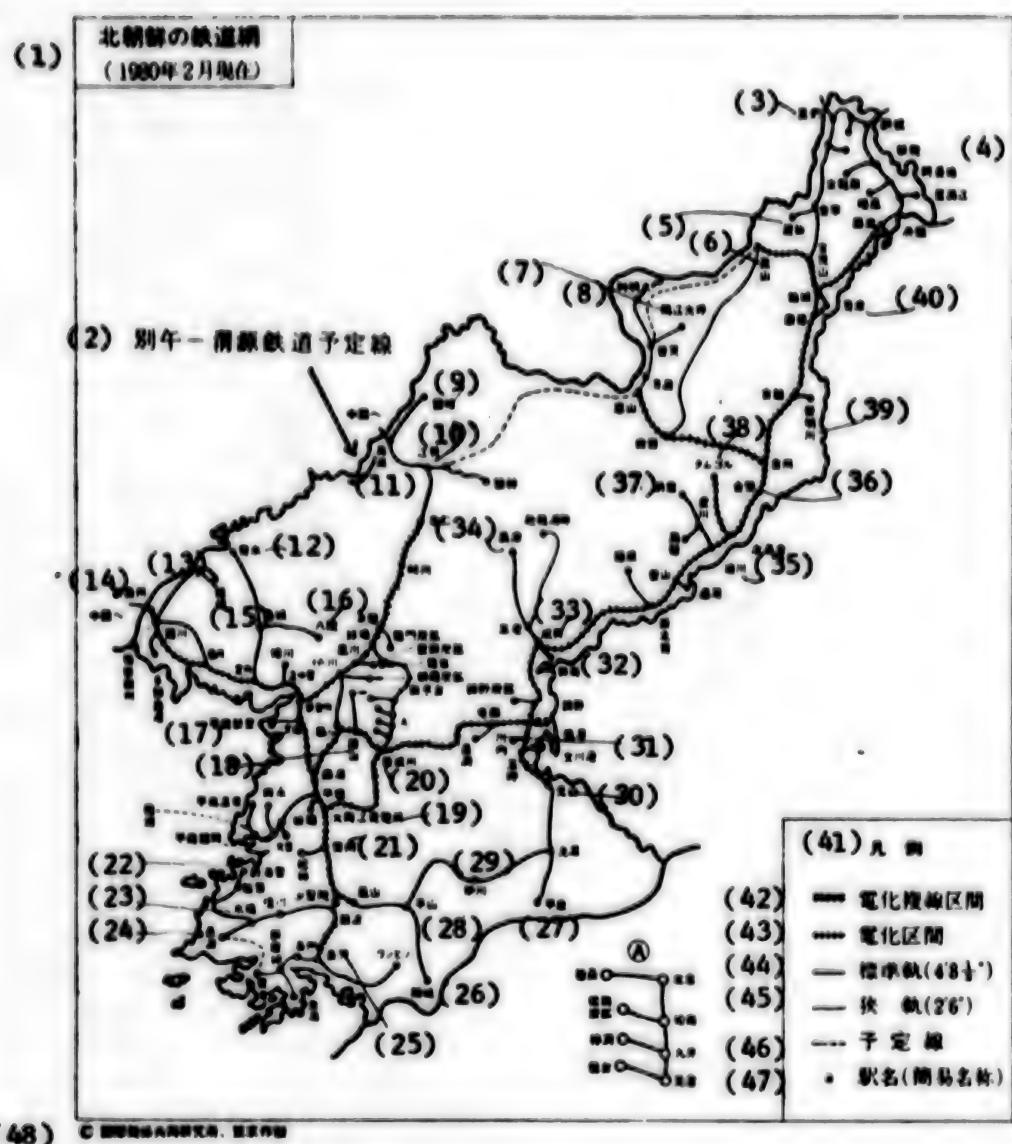
Map B



Key:

1. Manpo	7. Sinuiju
2. Pyolo	8. Legend
3. China	9. Presumed Railroad Line Construction
4. Wiwon	10. Manpo Line
5. China	11. Presumed Dam Construction Site
6. North Korea	

Map C



Key:

1. Railroad Network of North Korea (as of February 1980)	10. Kanggae
2. Proposed line for Pyolo-Wiwon Line	11. Manpo
3. Tumen	12. Chongsu
4. Aoji	13. Tokhyon
5. Yuson	14. Sinuiju
6. Musan	15. Kusong
7. Yanggang-Taep'yong	16. Palwon
8. Yimyongsu	17. Pyongnam-Sinri
9. Ubong	18. Usan
	19. Taedong River Power Plant

[Key continued on following page]

20. Sinsongchon	35. Tanchon
21. Pongsan	36. Kim Chaek
22. Sariwon	37. Hongkun
23. Sukyo	38. Kumkol
24. Changyon	39. Sinmyongchon
25. Changbang	40. Chongjin
26. Kaesong	41. Legend
27. Pyonggang	42. Electrified double-line section
28. Pyongsan	43. Electrified section
29. Ichon	44. Standard gauge
30. Wonsan	45. Narrow gauge
31. Chonnam	46. Proposed line
32. Hungnam	47. Station names (simplified name)
33. Hamhung	48. Joint Research Center for International Relations, Tokyo
34. Changchin	

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CHART OF VARIOUS MINES IN COUNTRY COMPILED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 68, Feb 80 pp 49-53

[Text] Mines

KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 66, reported in detail the coal mines of North Korea. The following chart was prepared to show various mines in North Korea.

These mines are rich in nonferrous metals of high economic value. The non-ferrous mine belt of the Machollyong Mountain Range in the east, and South Pyongan Province, North Pyongan Province, South Hwanghae Province and North Hwanghae Province in the west are known for numerous metals including tungsten, molybdenum, manganese, nickel, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and magnesite. These nonferrous metals are strategic, export materials and are vital resources for the munitions industry. Therefore, North Korea is making special efforts to expand existing mines or develop new mines by establishing the Ministry of Resources Development under the State Administrative Council.

Names of Mines	Location	Product	Capacity (10,000 ton)	Reporter	Remarks
Kaun	Kaun Workers' District, Munchon County, Kangwon Province				
Kapsan	Tongchom Workers' District, Kapsan County, Yanggang Province			Pak Hak-yong	Chief Engr
Kyongsu	Kyongsu Workers' District, Taegung County, South Pyongan Province	Tungsten			

Names of Mines	Location	Product	Capacity (10,000 ton)	Reporter	Remarks
Kaechon	Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province				
Homdok [Komdok?]	Homdok [Komdok] Workers' District, Tanchon County, South Hamgyong Province			Kim Chong-yon	Manager
Kosan	Kosan County, Kangwon Province			Chi Chol-song	Chief Engr
Koksan	Koksan County, North Hwanghae Province				
Kukok	Kukok Workers' District, Ongchin County, South Hwanghae Province	Non-ferrous metals			
Kwangchon	Kwangchon Workers' District, Tanchon County, South Hamkyong Province				
Namkye	Yanghung Workers, District, Paekam County, Yanggang Province				
Nagyon	Nagyon Workers' District, Changyon County, South Hwanghae Province	Phosphate		Yi Han-chong	
Namchon	Chonghak Workers' District, Pyongsan County, South Hwanghae Province	Non-ferrous metals		Kim In-tae	
Toksong	Toksong County, South Hamgyong Province	Iron ore			Developed during 6-Year Plan

Names of Mines	Location	Product	Capacity (10,000 ton)	Reporter	Remarks
Tokhyon	Tokhyon Workers' District, Uiju County, North Pyongan Province	Iron ore	75	Han Se-mun	
Tongbang	O Il Workers' District, Changgang County, Chagang Province	Graphite			Yi Ui-chan, Chairman, Primary Level Socialist Labor Youth League
Tongam	Tongam Workers' District, Tanchon County, South Hamgyong Province	Limestone	200	O Chung-Kun	Belongs to Hungnam Fertilizer Complex
Tatae-ri*					Yi Ki-chan, Primary Level Party Secretary
Nohyong*					
Yongyang	Yongyang Workers' District, Tanchon County, South Hamgyong Province	Magnesite		Sim Sung-muk	Chon Tae-won, General Manager
					Hwang Ha-sil, Chief, Survey Secretary
					Chon Hui-chun, Party Vice Secretary
Yongun	Yongun Workers' District, Yongnim County, Chagang Province			Kim Ik-hwa	Pak Chang-yong, Chief Engr
Yongwon	Yongwon Workers' District, Nochon County, South Hamgyong Province			Pyo Hak-nim	
Yonghung	Yonghung-ni, Songchon County, South Pyongan Province			Kim Chan-kyu	
Yiwon	Nahung Workers' District, Tiwon County, South Hamgyong Province	Iron ore		Choi Chong-kap	Mun Tok-hung, General Manager

Names of Mines	Location	Product	Capa-city (10,000 ton)	Reporter	Remarks
Mannyon	Mannyong Workers' District, Sinpyong County, North Hwanghae Province	Tungsten		Chi Yong-son	
Kwanmi	Myongmi Workers' District, Sinpyong County, North Hwanghae Province				
Mandok	Mandok Workers' District, Hochon County, South Hamgyong Province	Nonferrous metals		Kim Chong-chon	
2.8 Manpung	Manpung Workers' District, Changjin County, South Hamgyong Province			Min Pyong-yun	Kim Kwang-chong, secretary, primary level party
Myonggan	Myonggan County, North Hamgyong Province	Silicate			
Musan	Changyol Workers' District, Musan County, Chongjin city	Iron ore	550	Sin Chol-pong	Kang Hong-kyu, Engr in charge, Engineering Work branch. Expand production capacity to 1,000 tons through the Second 7-Year Plan
Munmu-ri	Munmu-ri, Sohung County, North Hwanghae Province			Pak Kyong-tae	Choe Won-kil General Manager
Pakchon	Toksong Workers' District, Pakchon County, North Pyongan Province	Graphite			
Palun	Palun Workers' District, Uxi County, Chagang Province				

Names of Mines	Location	Product	Capacity (10,000 ton)	Reporter	Remarks
Pujon	Hopen Workers' District, Pujon County, South Hamgyong Province				The name of the mine has not been reported recently
Pugan	Pugan Workers' District, Pugan area, Chongjin city	Nickel			
Puraesan	Puraesan Workers' District, Kowon County, South Hamgyong Province	Limestone			It supplies raw material to Puraesan cement plant
Pupo	Pupo Workers' District, Kangyong County, South Hwanghae Province	Non-ferrous metals			Mining area was completed in 1979. Current name is February Mine
Pongman	Pongman-ri Pyonggang County, Kangwon Province	Phosphate		Kim Kon-su	
Sankok	Sankok Workers' District, Kowon County, South Hamgyong Province	Lead and zinc			
Sangnong	Sangnong Workers' District, Hochon County, South Hamgyong Province				Kim Ki-hong, Chief Eng
Saengkiryong	Saengkiryong Workers' District, Kyongsong County, Chongjin city	Fire proof raw material		Yu Chae-kwon	
Sohaeri	Sohaeri, Unyul County, South Hwanghae Province	Iron ore			
Songsan	Songsan-ni, Sunchon County, South Pyongan Province	Limestone		Kim Man-ung	
Songam					On the drawing board during 6-year plan
Songchon	Songchon County, South Pyongan Province				

Names of Mines	Location	Product	Capa-city (10,000 ton)	Reporter	Remarks
Hamgyong	Hoechang County South Pyongan Province	Non-ferrous metal		Choe Chin-kyong	Yi Kwang-hyop, Chief, Planning Section
Songam					
Songnim	Songnim city North Hwanghae Province	Iron ore		Chon Sang-mu	Belongs to Hwanghae Iron Works Complex
Suan	Namhyong Workers District, Suan County, North Hwanghae Province	Gold			
Sindok	Sinwon-up, Sinwon County, South Hwanghae Province	Limestone		Kang Sok-hi	Supplies Sinwon cement factory
Sinyon	Sinyon Workers' District, Sakchu County, South Pyongan Province				
Sinwon	Sinwon County, South Hwanghae Province	Non-ferrous metal			
Sinpung	Sinpung-ni, Kumhwa County, Kangwon Province	Non-ferrous metal			
Okkang*	North Pyongan Province			Choi Tae-si	
Wiwon	Wiwon County, Chagang Province			Yi Kwan-sun	
Unyul	Kumsanpo Workers' District, Unyul County, South Hwanghae Province				
Unbong*	South Hwanghae Province			Pae yong-kyong	
Unbong	Unbong Workers' District, Chasong County, Chagang Province				

Names of Mines	Location	Product	Capa-city (10,000 ton)	Reporter	Remarks
Unsan	Unsan Workers' District, Sunchon County, South Pyongan Province	Limestone			
Unsan	Pukchin Workers' District, Unsan County, North Pyongan Province	Gold			
Unpo	*			Yi Chae-rim	Yang Man-chun, General Manager
Unpa	Unpa County, North Hwanghae Province		120		Developed during 7-year plan
Unhung	O-il Workers' District, Unhung County, Yanggang Province	Non-ferrous metal		Kim Yong-un	Railroad leading up to Simpo-ri station was electrified in 1979
Yongyu *	Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province	Phosphate		Yi Hui-chol	
Ongjin	Ongjin Workers' District, Ongjin County, South Hwanghae Province	Non-ferrous metal			
Inpyong	Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province	Antimony		Kim Kil-chun	
Ilgon	Ilgon Workers' District, Unhung County, Yanggang Province				
Changgang	Changgang County, Chagang Province				
Changsan	Chachong Workers' District, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province	Alumina			Used to be known as Changsan coal mine under the control of Mitsubishi of Japan

Names of Mines	Location	Product	Capa-city (10,000 ton)	Reporter	Remarks
Chaeryong	Kumsan Workers' District, Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province	Iron ore		Chang Su-yom	Chong Song-chon, Chief Engr, auxiliary parts factory
Chungsan	Chungsan County, South Pyongan Province			Choe-In-kap	
Changdo	Hapbang Workers' District, Kumhwa County, Kangwon Province				
Chonnae	Sangsan Workers' District, Hochon County, South Hamgyong Province				
Chondong				Yi Kun-hyong	
Chonma	Chonma County, North Pyongan Province			Chi Un-yong	
Cholsan	Changsong Workers' District, Cholsan County, North Pyongan Province			Pak Chae-sam	
Cholwon	Cholwon County, Kangwon Province	Manganese			
Panmun	Panmun County, Kaesong city	Marble			
Pyongsan	Pyongsan County, North Hwanghae Province	Non-ferrous metal			
Pungnyon	Onchon Workers' District, Sakju County, North Pyongan Province	Phosphate		Kim Chong-muk	Cable car is planned up to processing area
Taetan	Taetan County, South Hwanghae Province				
Hoha	Hoha Workers' District, Chunggang County, Chagang Province				Discontinued

Names of Mines	Location	Product	Capa-city (10,000 ton)	Reporter	Remarks
Hwapung	Chonchang Workers' District, Songwon County, Chagang Province				
Hwapyong	Changpaek Workers' District, Hwapyong County, Chagang Province				
Hyesan Youth	Hyesan city, Chagang Province	Copper			
Multong	Multong Workers' District, Yonsan County, North Hwanghae Province				
Hochon Youth	Hochon County, South Hamgyong Province			Yi Hyong-son	Kang Chun-kol Chief, Engr Secretary
February	Pupo Workers' District, Kangnyong County, South Hwanghae Province	Non-ferrous metal		Choe Pyong-chu	
March 5th Youth					No Tong-yul, General Manager
August	Yanggang County				
Aug 8					Yun In-hyon Engr in charge
Aug 21	Yanggang County			Choi Myong-tae	
Nov 8	North Hwanghae Province			Hwang Hwa-yong	Yi Ki-yong, Chief Engr
Mine where Yi Chong-su works*	North Hamkyong Province				
Mine where Kim Pyong-sun works*					

Note: Above is the list of mines currently in operation as reported by NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and NODONG CHONGNYON

\* denotes that the Joint Research Center for International Relations translated the names based on sound.

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION BASED ON ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Yun U-ch'ol: "Let Us Raise the Traction Ratio of Electric Locomotives"]

[Text] Rail transport occupies an important spot in the development of the overall people's economy.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the railways are the arteries of the nation and the lifeline of the people's economy. If rail transport is to fulfill such a mission and role, then the traction ratio of electric locomotives must be decisively increased.

Systematically raising the traction ratio of electric locomotives is a key policy consistently advocated by our party in the development of rail transport.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows in his new year's address of this year:

"This year we must continue to step up electrification of the railways and increase the traction ratio of electric locomotives to more than 85 percent, and, modernizing and concentrating the means of transportation and increasing the speed of train operation, carry more freight."

By increasing the traction ratio of electric locomotives is meant that, of the overall quantity of freight transported, the amount of freight pulled by an electric locomotive is increased.

Only by accelerating the electrification of railways and increasing the traction ratio of electric locomotives can the transport capacity of the railroads be increased sufficiently to meet the daily growing demand of the economy for transportation, and the material and technological foundation of rail transport be further strengthened.

Increasing the traction ratio of electric locomotives is paramount for the modernization and concentration of all means of transportation, and for speeding up train operation.

In terms of traction capability and pulling speed, as well as the level of technical maintenance, the electric locomotive is considerably better than other forms of traction.

To that extent, then, that electrified sections of rail are extended and the traction ratio of electric locomotives increased, conditions are created that are adequate for modernizing and concentrating transportation units and for speeding up train operation. Consequently, increasing the traction ratio of electric locomotives represents a key task in achieving epoch-making development in overall rail transportation.

The policy laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on increasing the traction ratio of electric locomotives is a creative policy for realizing the chuche-based development of our nation's rail transportation.

The legitimacy of this policy lies first in its development of rail transportation in a manner that is consistent with the source of power in our nation and with the characteristics of the nation's railroads.

The self-sufficiency of rail transportation depends heavily on the self-sufficiency of the means of transportation. Only when based on self-sufficient and modernized means of transportation can rail transportation be developed in a chuche manner.

In selecting one means of transportation to be the principle means of transportation, the decision is made based on the fundamental conditions which apply to the nation.

In our nation, mountains make up the majority of the terrain. This affects the laying out of the railways, and is a fixed characteristic of our nation's railroads.

Steep inclines and numerous tunnels and curves are characteristics of our nation's railways. This means that only when a form of traction is used that has a powerful pulling capacity and is designed with modern technology can rail transportation be developed in a manner consistent with the rail conditions of our nation.

For these reasons, electric locomotives are the most suitable form of traction which fully matches conditions in our country.

Electric locomotives possess superior characteristics unmatched by any other form of traction.

Compared to heavy steam locomotives, electric locomotives can pull three times the cargo and are considerably faster. Consequently, when a planned transportation system based on electric locomotives is established, freight can be transported without delays, regardless of the obstacles posed by steep inclines, curves or numerous tunnels.

Our nation also possesses the conditions necessary for making wide application of electric locomotives and for electrifying all the nation's railways.

The rivers, streams and unlimited deposits of coal that are found throughout the country represent abundant resources for electric power to electrify the railways.

An even more decisive factor is possession of the experience and capability to undertake electrification of the railways. We have already had considerable success in rail electrification, and have amassed good experience in the process. In addition, we possess a powerful base for production of electric locomotives.

These constitute conditions which are favorable for carrying out rail electrification in our nation, and which make possible the success of such efforts.

Increasing the traction ratio of electric locomotives predominates in assuring the availability of a self-reliant and modern means of transportation which, based on the abundant electric power resources of our nation, is suited to the special characteristics of our country's railways.

The legitimacy of the policy on increasing the traction ratio of electric locomotives is further demonstrated by its ability to greatly increase transport capacity and passage capacity in a short period of time and with small investment.

In increasing transport capacity and passage capacity, there are a number of methods available.

On the one hand, new railways can be built, or double tracks can be laid. However, such methods, while increasing transport capacity, require large investments of both time and capital, and have definite limitations in raising transport capacity with the least amount of labor and monetary outlay within a short time frame.

Electrification of railways and decisively raising the traction ratio of electric locomotives are effective methods for significantly increasing transport capacity and passage capacity within the shortest period of time.

Since it is a relatively easy matter to run electric power lines along existing rail lines and operate electric locomotives, time of construction is incomparably shorter than that needed for construction of new railways or for double tracking, and the savings in labor, materials and capital is significant.

Since electric locomotives have several times the traction of steam locomotives or diesel locomotives, when railways are electrified it is as if they are multiplied several times.

The process of electrifying railways and increasing the traction ratio of electric locomotives is one of equipping them with modern materials and technology.

Consequently, in raising the technical level and equipment level of rail transportation during this process, rail transportation is set on a new technical foundation.

When rail electrification is stepped up and the traction ratio of electric locomotives is increased in such a manner, the transport capacity and passage capacity of the railroads is increased to the same extent.

Holding high the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we have already achieved great success in stepping up rail electrification and in increasing the traction ratio of electric locomotives.

Based on these successes, we must vigorously accelerate the struggle to increase the traction ratio of electric locomotives and increase the traction rate of electric locomotives by more than 85 percent.

In doing so, the most important element is to vigorously accelerate electrification of the railways.

Rail transportation sector functionaries and electrified railway construction workers must accept the party's policy concerning electrification of all the nation's railways, and continue to register successes in rail electrification by engaging in fierce struggle.

Electrified rail construction workers must concentrate their efforts on completing railway electrification construction objectives and feeder line electrification construction objectives already under way prior to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. Construction workers must thoroughly embody the demands of the speed battle for maintaining maximum levels of quantity and quality, and, at the same time that they increase the speed of construction, do so with the quality necessary to fully demonstrate their capabilities after the routes are put into service.

The production of electric locomotives must be substantially increased so as to match the vigorous acceleration of rail electrification. Workers and technicians of factories producing electric locomotives must vigorously launch the technical innovation campaign and strengthen the struggle to increase output, and thus contribute greatly to increasing the traction ratio of electric locomotives. Rolling stock production units must turn out a large number of rail cars which have large load capacities and which are convenient for loading cargo.

In order to increase the traction ratio of electric locomotives, the technical innovation campaign must be strengthened, and weak links reinforced, in the rail transporation sector.

If a planned transportation system based on electric locomotives is to be established, all elements and sectors of rail transport must be reinforced to conform to the operational time schedules of electric locomotives.

Functionaries and workers in the rail transport sector must augment station switch yards so that electric locomotives can move cars and have easy access to stations, and continuously increase the strength and capacity of equipment, including rails.

Along with this, heavy-duty rails and concrete ties should be laid along those rail sections that have been electrified. Structures such as steel bridges and tunnels should be reinforced, and the load capacity of electric rail transformer stations increased so that the traction capacity of electric locomotives can be fully manifested.

It is also important that the work of supporting these efforts be performed well in all sectors of the people's economy.

Committees and ministries of the Administration Council, and factories and enterprises, should hold high the decision of the 18th session of the Fifth Central Committee and vigorously support the work of rail electrification, and at the same time make sure that the materials, equipment and joint production goods needed in raising the traction ratio of electric locomotives are made available in a timely and responsible manner.

Holding high the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, functionaries and workers of the rail transport sector must achieve a new turning point in raising the traction ratio of electric locomotives, and in so doing develop our rail transport to a new higher level in accordance with today's needs in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan.

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BRIEFS

CORN TRANSPLANTATION--Pyongyang, 4 Jun--Maize transplantation was wound up in the main throughout the country as of May 31. New arable land was obtained at many places in the countryside and, as a result, the area of maize fields has been markedly expanded this year. The agricultural working people ensured transplantation of humus-potted maize seedlings in time and quality with the assistance of the whole country, overcoming this year's unfavourable spring weather. Having fully secured machines, fertilizers, agricultural medicines and other farming materials, they fulfilled the maize transplantation plan without fail in every plot and every day. The successful winding up of maize transplantation despite the serious influence of the cold front is the first proud success registered by our agricultural working people in their drive to hit the 9.5 million ton target of grain this year. [Text] (SK050616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 4 Jun 80)

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## N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

### APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

BULGARIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT--The following persons participated in a signing ceremony for the economic and technical agreement with the Government of Bulgaria, along with vice chairman of the council of ministers of Bulgaria Georgi Yordanov, on 30 November:

Kong Chin-tae	vice premier
Kim Yong [ryong]-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hu-kyǒm	"
[NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec 79 p 4]	

KIM MEETS ROMANIANS--On 1 December Kim Il-song met members of the Romanian symphony orchestra, with the following present:

Yi Ch'ang-sǒn	minister of culture and art
Kil Chae-kyǒng	vice minister of foreign affairs
[NODONG SINMUN 2 Dec 79 p 1]	

ROMANIAN ORCHESTRA PERFORMANCE--The following attended an invitational performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on 1 December by the Romanian symphony:

Yi Chong-ok	premier
Kim Man-kǔm	comrade
Chǒng Chun-ki	vice premier
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sǒn	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ǒl	"
Yi Hwa-sǒn	"
Kil Chae-kyǒng	"
O Mun-han	"
[NODONG SINMUN 2 Dec 79 p 2]	

STUDY HALL RESOLUTIONS--The following attended a resolution meeting in Kim Il-sung Square in Pyongyang on 2 December concerning construction of a People's Hall of Study:

Kim Man-kum	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Si-hak	"
Kang Hui-won	"
Se Yun-sok	"
Kim T'ae-kik	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kim Ong-sang	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Dec 79 p 1]

PUBLISHING ANNIVERSARY MARKED--On 4 December, a commemorative report meeting was held at the People's Cultural Palace on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Foreign Languages Publishing Co, with the following in attendance:

Se Ch'ol	comrade
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Si-hak	"
Kim Song-kil	"
Kim Yong-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Dec 79 p 4]

CHONGNYON VISITORS DEPART--The following delegations departed Wonsan on 6 December on the Mangyongbong-ho: Korean Residents of Japan Credit Cooperative Functionaries Delegation, led by Yi Pöm-nak [rak], vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee Economic Bureau; Chongnyon Record Company Functionaries delegation, led by Yi Ch'ol-u, vice chairman of the Korean Residents of Japan Cultural and Artists League Central Standing Committee; Chongnyon Mie Prefecture Technical Functionaries Fatherland Visitation Group, led by Pak Hui-tök, vice director of the Korean Residents of Japan Producer Sales Cooperative; and, the 7th Korean Residents of Japan Overseas Comrades' Fatherland Visitation Group, led by So Kyong-tok, chairman of the Chongnyon Aichi Korean Middle and High School Education Committee. The following bid them farewell:

Ho Ch'ong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ol	"
Kim Chu-yong	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Dec 79 p 6]

GRATITUDE DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following welcomed the 12 December arrival on the Mangyongbong-ho at Wonsan of the Korean Residents of Japan Gratitude Delegation, which is visiting the fatherland to mark the 20th anniversary of the realization of repatriation:

Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
Chǒng Chun-ki	vice premier
Hǔ Chǒng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Sō Yun-sǒk	"
Chang Yun-p'11	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Ch'i Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Kang Chung-han	"
Kim Chu'yǒng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Dec 79 p 4]

TRADE FUNCTIONARIES PARLEY--The following attended a conference of national trade functionaries, held for four days in Pyongyang from 14 December:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kye Ūng-t'ae	"
Kang Sǒng-san	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Hong si-hak	"
Hong Chin-t'ae	"

A report was delivered by Vice Premier Kye Ūng-t'ae.  
 [NODONG SINMUN 17 Dec 79 p 1]

REPATRIATION CELEBRATED--A central celebration report meeting was held on 16 December in the People's Cultural Palace on the 20th anniversary of the realization of repatriation for overseas residents in Japan, with the following in attendance:

Kang Yang[ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Kim Han-kǔm	chairman, Pyongyang City People's Committee
Chǒng Chu-ku	vice premier
Hǔ Chǒng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-sǒn	"
Chang Yun-p'11	"
Kim Il-tae	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Ch'i Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Son Sǒng-p'11	"
An Sǔng-hak	"
Chǒn Tu-hwan	"
Kim Chu-yǒng	"

A commemorative report was delivered by Chǒng Chun-ki  
 [NODONG SINMUN 17 Dec 79 p 1]

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION CELEBRATED--The following participated in a meeting at Pyongyang Station on the 17th to pass on Kim Il-song's thanks for completion of electrification of the Pyongyang-Namp'o railroad:

Kang Yang [yang]-uk  
Sō Yun-sōk  
Pak Yong-sōk  
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]  
An Sūng-hak  
[NODONG SINMUN 18 Dec 79 p 1]

vice chairman  
functionary of the sector concerned  
"  
"  
"  
"

DELEGATION TO BURUNDI--The following bid farewell to a KWP delegation, led by Kong Chin-t'ae, which departed on the 18th to participate in the first national congress of the Burundi People's Unification Progressive Party:

Yun Ki-pok  
Yi Hwa-sōn  
[NODONG SINMUN 19 Dec 79 p 4]

comrade  
"

VISITATION DELEGATIONS DEPART--The 70th Korean Residents of Japan Fatherland Visitation Delegation, led by Yi Tong-u, responsible person in the Kanakawa Prefecture headquarters Industrial Group, and the 71st delegation, led by Nam Sang-mu, chairman of the Chongnyon Tokyo City Chiokoto branch office departed Pyongyang by train on the 17th, with the following to see them off:

Yi Kong-su  
Chang Hak-myōng  
Wang Kyōng-hak  
[NODONG SINMUN 19 Dec 79 p 5]

functionary of the sector concerned  
"  
"

POLITICAL ENTHUSIASM MEETING--In addition to 100,000 workers, the following attended a Pyongyang city workers' enthusiasm meeting to raise political seal for the 6th party congress, which was held in Kim Il-song Square on the 19th:

Kim Man-kum  
Hong Si-hak  
Sō Yun-sōk  
An Sūng-hak  
A report was delivered by Sō Yun-sōk.  
[NODONG SINMUN 20 Dec 79 p 1]

functionary of the sector concerned  
"  
"  
"  
"

ACROBATIC TROUP TO SOUTHEAST ASIA--The following bid farewell to a Pyongyang city acrobatic troupe, led by Ch'oe Yun-son, which departed on 18 December for Malaysia and Thailand:

Chang Ch'ōl  
Kim T'ae-hui  
[NODONG SINMUN 20 Dec 79 p 4]

functionary of the sector concerned  
"

WORKERS' REGIONAL MEETINGS--Meetings of workers were held in Sariwon, Wonsan, and Kaesong on 20 December to greet the results of the 6th party plenum, with the following present:

In Sariwon:

Ch'oe Hun-sǒn	responsible functionary
Han Sang-kyu	"
Yi Yang (Ryang)-suk	"

In Wonsan:

Kim Ki-sǒn	responsible functionary
Tokgo Mun-hǔng	"
Chǒng Myǒng-kam	"

In Kaesong:

Chang In-sǒk	responsible functionary
Kim Yǒng-chǒn	"
T'ak Yong-piñ	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Dec 79 p 2]

HAMRUNG, HAEJU MEETINGS--Workers' meetings to greet the results of the 6th party plenum were held in Hamhung and Haeju on 21 December, with the following present:

In Hamhung:

Yi Kil-song	responsible functionary
Yǒm [Ryǒm] T'ae-chun	"
Kim Hyǒng-chǒn	"

In Haeju:

Paek Pǒm-su	responsible functionary
Ch'oe Kwang	"
Kang Chung-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Dec 79 p 1]

CH'ONGJIN, HYESAN MEETINGS--The following attended meetings in Ch'ongjin and Hyesan on 22 December to greet the results of the 6th party plenum:

In Ch'ongjin:

Hyǒn Mu-kwang	responsible functionary
Kim Hyǒng-san	"

In Hyesan:

Yin Su-man	responsible functionary
Kim Un-suk	"
Kim Si-pong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Dec 79 p 1]

MEETINGS IN P'YONGSONG, KANGGE--Workers' meetings to greet the results of the 6th party plenum had the following in attendance on 23 December in P'yongsong and kanggye:

In Kanggye:  
Yi Tong-chun responsible functionary  
Han Yong-pong "  
Kim Yi [ri]-chun "  
[NODONG SINMUN 24 Dec 79 p 1]

DELEGATION TO AFRICA--The following bid farewell to a KWP delegation, led by Yang Hyong-sop, departing for Togo and Benin on the 24th:

Kim Ki-nam  
Yi Hwa-sǒn  
[NODONG SINMUN 25 Dec 79 p 4] functionary of the sector concerned  
" "

MORE WORKERS' MEETINGS--Workers' meetings to greet the results of the 6th party plenum were held in Sinuiju and Namp'o on 28 December, with the following present:

In Sinuiju:  
Kim Pyǒng-yul [ryul] responsible functionary  
Ch'oe Man-kuk "

In Namp'o:  
Yi Kun-mo  
Ch'oe Chi-son  
[MINJU CHOSON 29 Dec 79 p 1] responsible functionary  
" "

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS ARRIVE--The following were present on 27 December to welcome the Korean Residents of Japan Social Scientists' Delegation, led by Kang Su-il:

Ho Ch'ong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ol	"
Kim Chu-yong	"
Cho Yong [ryong]-ch'ul	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

BANQUET FOR PERFORMERS--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 27th to welcome the Ch'ongnyon Kamgangsan Opera Troupe:

Chang Ch'ǒl  
Kim In-sǒn  
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul  
[MINJU CHOSON 29 Dec 79 p 4]

functionary of the sector concerned

"

"

FUNERAL COMMITTEE NAMED--The following were named to a funeral committee for the late No [Ro] T'ae-sǒk, with Yi Chong-ok named committee chairman:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kye Ǒng-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kǔm	"
Kang Sǒng-san	"
Chǒng Chun-ki	"
Yun Ki-pǒk	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kim Tu-yǒng	"
Kim Kyǒng-yǒn [ryǒn]	"
Cho Ch'ang-tǒk	"
Kim Yun-hyǒk	"
Yi Chi-ch'an	"
Yun Ho-sǒk	"
Kim Kyǒng-myǒng	"
Yim Kye-ch'ǒl	"
Ko Chǒng-sik	"
Yim Hyǒng-ku	"
Hong Sǒng-nam	"
Hǒ Sun	"
T'ae Chong-su	"
Pang Ch'ǒl-kap	"
Tong Min-kwang	"
Kim T'ae-kǔk	"
Kim Chong-sǒng	"
Chǒng Tong-ik	"
Yi Tong-hyǒp	"
Pak Nam-ki	"
Pak Won-p'yo	"
Chu Pyǒng-ch'an	"
An Pong-ki	"
Cho Yong-nam	"
Chǒng Won-kuk	"
Chu In-hyǒn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 31 Dec 79 p 2]

PALESTINIAN REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a banquet on 30 December in the People's Cultural Palace on the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the Palestinian revolution:

Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Chǒng Chu-ku	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sǒp	functionary of the sector concerned
Chong Song-nam	"
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yi Hwa-son	"
Kil Chae-kyōng	"
Mun Pyǒng-nok [rok]	"

A speech was given by Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki.  
[NODONG SINMUN 31 Dec 79 p 4]

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**DATE FILMED**

8 July 1980